BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.......................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1850.......................NO. 31.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
Do.	do.	3	do	1 00
Do.	do.	3	months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6	do.....do.....do	5 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do	8 00
Do.	do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about [illegible] A. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Fridays, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞ *Letters should be in the Office at least* **15 minutes** *before the time of closing the mails.*

Professional and Business Cards.

DOCT. FRED'K J. CUTLAR
Has returned to Wilmington, and would be pleased to receive a share of the patronage of his friends and the public. His office is a few doors east of LONDON's corner, where he may be found when not professionally engaged, or at the residence of his sister, Mrs. DAVIS.
March 8, 1850. 26-4t

ELI W. HALL,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, two doors below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.
☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN. M. CRONLY.

CAPT. E. BENSON
Is now ready to attend to the selling of all kinds of Country Produce on commission. Prompt attention will be given to all who will favor him with their custom.
March 15, 1850. 27-6m

SAVAGE & MEARES,
GROCERS and Commission Merchants, South Water street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.
[illegible] SAVAGE. [25] GASTON MEARES.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Dock streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture of all varieties: Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER. W. A. GWYER.

W. H. GAUTIER,
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Office in Nutt's building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [April 5—30-3m

T. F. ROBESON,
Inspector of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Inspector of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, [29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, [28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, takes *this method* of informing his friends and the public generally, *that he has entered* upon the duties of said office, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Strict and prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on North Water Street, up stairs, a few doors from Rock Spring. B. F. KEITH.
Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1850 28-3m*

DAVID CASHWELL,
GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞ Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

[illegible]	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
[illegible]	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
[illegible] POTTER,	DR. T. H. WRIGHT,	

Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Tomb and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; In short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble; and work warranted to please or if it be damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
[illegible] 16—10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,
FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

A CARD.
THE subscriber is now out of business, and offers his services to the public as a General Collector of Notes and Accounts. He will also take account of Lumber, Shingles, Staves, or any thing that will ensure an honest living.
April 5, 1850—30-tf] JAMES BURCH.

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he is entrusted to be made in a *workman-like manner.*
Sept. [illegible] 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.
H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from J. R. PIERSON, would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest fashions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers [illegible]
[illegible] 1849. 4-12m

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.
D. F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. [illegible]) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for [illegible], and for no *other purpose* whatever. We take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that we pay cash for [illegible], and *none other*; they are [illegible] at present, and would advise those who wish to [illegible] to communicate by letter before they drive their [illegible]. They would further inform the citizens that we have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a guarantee that we should have his custom and patron[age].
[illegible] 21, 1849 DAVID F. McKINNE & CO. 15-tf

General Notices.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON Saturday, the 13th day of April, 1850, will be sold, at public auction, at the residence of the late Col. JOYNER, on Masonboro' Sound, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, &c. &c., on the premises.
Also,
All the **Live Stock,** consisting in part of from **50 to 60 head of Cattle, 2 Horses, about 30 head of Hogs, and about 20 head of Sheep. Also, 1 Carriage, several Waggons and Harness, 1 Flat Boat,** and various other articles too tedious to mention.
Terms at sale. J. T. SCHONWALD.
Wilmington, N. C., April 5th, 1850. 30-2t

CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS!
IT will be expressly understood by the members of the Troop, that the last Saturday of every month is the regular parade day, unless otherwise ordered.
By order of the Captain:
April 5, 1850. E. D. HALL, O. S.

WANTED.
THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, viz:
Old Canvas; White and colored Rags;
" Bagging; Grass and Tarred Rope.
L. N. BARLOW.
Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-tf

A CARD.
TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my **Spring and Summer Goods,** now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.
With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

ORDERS NO. 20.
Headquarters 30th Regiment No. Ca. Militia,
WILMINGTON, March 8th, 1850.
To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:
YOU are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies at their usual place of parade, on the first Saturday in May next, and proceed to vote for Major, vice D. WILLIAMS, resigned.
The Officer highest in command will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.
R. G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.
A. A. HARTSFIELD, Adjutant.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,
WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.
A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.
N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.
February 15, 1850 6

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS C. CRAFT and EDMUND H. GRANT, under the firm of
CRAFT & GRANT,
who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply of **Family Groceries.**
They occupy a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two doors below the corner.
Every attention will be given to business, and they hope to give satisfaction to customers.
Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850. 22-tf
THOS. C. CRAFT. EDMUND H. GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.
N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
NEW HANOVER COUNTY. }
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by OWEN D. HOLMES, **that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs.; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master;** and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.
W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.
Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
OWEN D. HOLMES.
April 5th, 1850 30-tf

NEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. Mr. ANSLEY DAVIS, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.
SOLOMON MYERS,
or MYERS & DAVIS.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.
Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch;* also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters,* and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

JUST Received — A fresh supply of Asparagus Roots, Button Onions, Blue Grass, and winter Drumhead Cabbage Seed. For sale by A. C. EVANS & BRO.

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the age. For sale by
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

General Notices.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock, on Monday the 29th inst., for the building of a Female Seminary in Clintion, Sampson county, to be built after the following plan and dimensions, viz: The main building to be 40 by 58 feet, with a wing on each side 20 by 36 feet; the lower story to be 13 feet high in the clear; the upper story 10 feet in the clear; the wings to be same heighth as the main building; to be one room in the building 40 by 42 feet on lower story, fitted up with seats and desks, for the use of Scholars, after the manner as drawn on the plan; with Teacher's Platforms, Blackboards, &c. To be a passage leading from the front of main building 12 by 16 feet, with stairway leading to second story; two rooms also on lower story of main building, 14 by 16 feet; two rooms on lower story of each wing, two of 20 by 20 feet, and two of 20 by 16 feet; to be 22 windows and 10 doors in lower story. There will be six rooms in the upper story of the main building; also, a passage of six feet in width, leading from front to rear; also, two rooms in the upper story of each wing; 28 windows and 10 doors in upper story; to be a passage running at right angles from main building on the upper story, so as to connect with the rooms in the wings; said passage to be four feet wide; the building to be constructed of wood, to be well framed; studding to be 16 inches from center to center; to be weatherboarded with good hard pine quartered boards ¾ inch thick, and shew 6 inches; said building to be covered with good cypress shingles; the main building to have a pediment front with 4 large heavy antes, to be surmounted with an entablature, to run around the whole building—the ends of the wings shewing pediment ends, with antes at all the angles of the building; the antes and entablatures to correspond with the drawing of the plan; the floors to be of good quartered boards, 6 inches wide, 1¼ inch thick, tongued and grooved, and blind nailed; all the joists to be 20 inches apart, and furred with 1¼ inch strips 2 inches wide, and 16 inches from center to center; the window and door frames to be of the size and finish as shewn in the plan. The school room of main building to be ceiled up as high as the window sills. The doors and windows to be neatly cased, and to have wash-boards in all the rooms throughout the building. To be rolling blinds to all the windows; the entire building to have three good coats of paint inside and out; the inside of the entire building to have two good coats of plastering.—There will be six chimneys located as the plan will indicate, with a fire place in every room of the building; the building to be set on a substantial brick wall or pillars, three feet high from the ground. All the materials for the completion of said building to be furnished by the contractor, and approved by the commissioners; the contractor to give bond and approved security for the faithful performance of said contract, according to the drawn plan and specifications. The building to be completed by the first day of May, 1851.
Separate proposals will also be received for the erection of said building, the materials to be furnished by the commissioners.
The plan and specifications may be seen at any time at the store of Messrs. L. C. HUBBARD & Co.
THOS. BUNTING, }
J. R. BEAMAN, }
ISAAC BOYKIN, } *Commissioners.*
FRANCIS PUGH, }
ALFRED JOHNSON, }
Clinton, April 1st, 1850. 30-4t

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25, 1850.
PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th April next, at this office, for building two Light Houses, to range with the Channel around the Horse Shoe, at Price's Creek, on Cape Fear River, of the following materials, dimensions, and descriptions:
1st. The Dwelling to be of hard bricks or stone, 36 feet by 20, one story, 8 feet in clear, divided into two rooms, with an entry between eight feet wide; walls to be 20 inches thick, and laid in strong lime mortar; a cellar to be under the entire house, six feet in the clear, walls of the same, to be 20 inches thick, built of stone and well laid in strong lime mortar.
Roof to be rectangular, covered with good seasoned boards and shingles of the best quality—two centre rafters to be of timber 7 inches by 7 square for the posts of the tower to bolt on, the remainder 3 by 5; a chimney at each end of the house; fire place in each parlor; three windows in each parlor, 16 lights 10 by 8 in each, one in each gable end, 12 lights each 8 by 10; the attic to be divided into 2 chambers, with a space between 8 feet wide; chambers to be finished, lathed and plastered; parlors to be lathed and plastered; stairs to lead from the entry into the chambers; closet in each parlor back of the stairs; all the floors to be laid double and well nailed; to be 4 windows in the cellar, six lights 8 by 10 each, and a door to lead outside with a lock.
Attached to the house, to be a kitchen, 14 by 12 in the clear, walls same thickness as the house, to finish 7 feet in the clear, floor to be on a level with the floor of the house; to be two doors, one to lead outside and one to open into one of the rooms in the house; two windows 12 lights each, 8 by 10; lathed and plastered; floor laid double; a chimney, with a suitable fire place, crane, tramel, and hooks; on one side of the chimney to be an oven, with an iron door—on the other side a sink, with a trunk to lead through the wall to carry off the water.
Closets in the rooms to be lathed and plastered, with shelves, and locks on the doors; all the doors to be four pannels, except the front door, which is to have frieze lights; all the doors to have good hinges and latches, the front door to have a good lock, the kitchen and outside cellar doors to have bolts.
Steps to lead from the ground to under the sill of the front door, with a raising on each side; the kitchen door to open on to a platform 20 feet by 13, supported by 12 pieces of timber 6 inches square, set into the ground, on the head of which to be laid 4 by 4 joist, covered with two inch plank, spike down to the top of the plank to be on a level with the under part of the sill of the door; around the platform to be railings, six inches wide, three feet high, except a space of three feet wide, in which to be a gate hung with hinges and a latch, steps to lead from the gate to the ground, with a railing.
On the centre of the house to be an octagon tower, 13 feet high above the walls of the house, 8 feet diameter; the posts to be 7 inches square, tenoned into the beams of the house, which are to be 8 inches square, well secured with girts and braces; the former to be 4 inches by 6; to be brick pillars under the beams of the tower floor, and joists 4 by 4 framed into the beams of the lower floor to those of the upper, to support the tower; the outside of the tower to be boarded and shingled. Above the roof, round the tower where it connects with the roof of the house, to be well collared with lead; one window in the tower, nine lights 8 by 10. On the top of the tower to be a framed octagon deck, 10 feet diameter, timber 6 by 7 inches square secured to the top of the post by mortice and tenons, the frame of the deck to be covered with two inch plank spiked down, the joints well caulked with oakum, and then covered with white lead; the deck coppered with 22 ounce copper, well nailed down. On one side of the deck to be a scuttle to enter the lantern, as large as the space between the timbers of the deck will admit; scuttled door and rabets to be covered with copper same as the deck. Stairs to lead from the attic story of the house to the entrance of the scuttle; the inside of the tower to be either lathed and plastered, or lined up with boards planed and jointed, plowed and tongued.
2d. A light house at proper distance in front of the above, to range with the channel, to be 20 feet high, to be built of hard bricks, the form round, foundation to be laid as deep as necessary to make the fabric secure, to be laid in Rosendale cement. The diameter of the base to be 17 feet, and that of the top nine feet. The thickness of the walls at the base to be three feet, to be uniformly graduated to two feet at the top, where an arch is to be turned, on which is to be laid a soap stone deck, eleven feet 6 inches diameter, four inches thick, in which is to be a scuttle door, and rabets to be covered with copper; to be two windows in the tower, 12 lights each, 8 by 10 glass, and a door, six feet by three, made of double inch board, cross nailed, with substantial hinges, latch and lock; the door posts, cap and sill to be of dressed stone, ten inches square; the ground floor paved with brick; circular stairs to lead from the floor to within six feet of the lantern, connected by a centre post; from the top of the stairs to the entrance to the scuttle to be an iron ladder, with steps two inches wide, one half inch thick.
On each tower to be an iron lantern of an octagon form, the height and diameter sufficient to admit six lights 24 by 15 inches in each octagon, a post 1½ inches square to pass through the deck 3 feet and bolted on to the post of the tower; rabets of the sashes to be ⅝ inch deep, glazed with the best French plate glass, to be fastened to the sash with strong lead pins, except the lower tier, which is to be filled in with copper; in one of the octagons to be an iron frame door, 4 ft. by 2 covered with copper, to shut tight into rabets with two strong turn buttons—the dome to be formed by 16 iron rafters concentrating into an iron hoop 5 inches wide, 9 inches diameter, covered with copper 30 ounces to the foot, which is to come down and rivet to the piece that forms the top of the sash. On the top of each dome to be a traversing ventilator, 15 inches high and 12 inches diameter, on which is to be secured a vane 2 feet long and 1 foot wide—ventilators and vanes covered with copper—round the lantern to be an iron railing, posts 1¼ inch square, three railings ¾ inch square —the house to have one electrical rod made of copper, ¾ inch bolt, to run up one foot above the vane, and two feet down into the grown, secured to the building with copper staples.
All the wood work of the house, including floors, roof and tower, and the iron and copper work of the lanterns, to be painted 3 coats—the lanterns to be fitted up with eight lamps and eight 14 inch reflectors, made in a mould or die, as done by Mr. Winslow Lewis, and by Messrs. Hooper & Co., of Boston, in the same manner, and the reflectors to be of the same form and focus as the United States light houses have been fitted by Winslow Lewis, each reflector to have on it six ounces of silver—each light house to be furnished with two spare lamps, 4 double tin oil conisters to hold 80 gallons each, painted 2 coats—lantern canister and trivet, tin wick box, tin tube box, hand lantern and lamp, oil feeder, torch, 6 wick formers, 2 pair scissors, 2 files, and 1 glazier's diamond.
Also, a cistern capable of containing 1,000 gallons of water, and gutters to lead around the dwelling, with spouts leading into the cistern.
No payment to be made to the contractor until the whole is completed, and the same inspected and approved by the undersigned, or such persons as he may appoint for the purpose. The whole to be completed in a workmanlike manner by the 15th of August next.
ROB'T G. RANKIN,
Collector, and Superintendent of Lights.
March 29th, 1850 29-3t

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of **Dry Goods** at less than New York cost. **Please call and get bargains.** OWEN HOLMES.

Schools.

FRIENDSHIP ACADEMY.
THIS Institution, situated about six miles from Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C., in a Northeasterly direction, is now open for the reception of pupils, under the care, as heretofore, of Mr. C. B. BAKER. Parents and guardians wishing to place their children and wards at School, in a healthy, pleasant, and moral neighborhood, where they may rest assured that their moral as well as mental training will be strictly attended to, would do well to patronize this School.
Board can be had, in respectable families, at $6 per month.
The rates of tuition, per session of five months, are:
For Primary English Branches $7 00
For Higher....do .....do.......................................9 00
For Latin, Greek, and Higher Mathematics..........12 00
N. B.—No deductions for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.
For further information, apply to W. W. FAISON, C. O. HURST, C. J. OATES, and BRANCH WILLIAMS.
March 22, 1850 28-4t

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.
THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonsburg.
The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the acknowledged competency of Mr. R. as a Teacher, justify the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.
TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
1st Class, (including a course up to mercantile arithmetic,)...$5 00
2nd do. (from the 1st class up to entering on E. Grammar,)...7 00
3rd do. (do. with E. Grammar,)............................10 00
4th do. Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c.,...............15 00
N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Books supplied to Students at a very small per cent. on New York prices. BUNYAN BARNES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. 6-6m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:
Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,....$7 00
Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,..12 50
Latin and Greek,..18 00
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.
September 14, 1849. 1-tf

NEW NOVELS.
JUST Received at the Book Store.—The Wilmingtons, a novel. The Debtor's Daughter, or, Life and its Changes, by T. J. Arthur. Mary Morton, or, The Broken Promise, by T. J. Arthur. The Adventures of David Copperfield the Younger, of Blunderstone Rookery, part 1st, by Chas. Dickens. The Clandestine Marriage, by Ellen Wallace; one of the most engrossing novels we have taken up for sometime. Gretna Green, or, All for Love, by G. W. M. Reynolds. The Mysteries of Bedlam; this work comprises vivid and animated pictures, and the most astounding facts; the whole is thrown into a frame work of romantic beauty, forming a tale of profound dramatic interest. The Red Indians of Newfoundland, by the author of Prairie Bird; a sufficient recommendation. The Confessions of Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas, by Charles Lever. The Bronze Statue, or, The Virgin Kiss, by G. W. M. Reynolds. Fanny Hervey, or, The Mother's Choice, one of the most delightful books of the season. Sir Edward Graham, or, Railway Speculations, by Catharine Sinclair. Constance Lyndsay, or, The Progress of Error. Gentleman of the Old School, a tale by G. P. R. James, Esq. The Fencing Master, or, Eighteen Months at A. Petersburg, by Alex Dumas. The Queen's Necklace, or, The Secret History of the Court of Louis XVI, by Alex. Dumas. New York by Gas Light. Kate in Search of a Husband, by Lady Chrysalis. The Black Plumed Riflemen, a tale of the Revolution, by Curtiss. The Silver Knife, or, The Hunter of the Rocky Mountains. The Three Golden Balls, or, The Diary of a Pawnbroker. The Steward, a romance of Real Life, by Henry Cockton. Oliver Goldfinch, the Hypocrite. The Orphan Seamstress, a narrative of innocence, mystery, and crime. Jack Shepard, a beautiful pictorial edition; it has been got up by the publisher at immense cost. The American Illuminated Abbotsford edition of the Waverly Novels. The Texan Captain and the Female Smuggler. Gregory's Guide for California Travellers. Discourse on Woman, by Lucretia Mott, being a full Phonographic report. The Agriculturist's Guide, and Almanacs for 1850. L. H. PIERCE.
April 5th, 1850.

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.
THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

Hotels, &c.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,
AT ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.
A. **CARTER** respectfully informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.
His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.
He has two large Lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
February 8th, 1850. 22-3m

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.
THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.
The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.
His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.
ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel,** and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.
THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House,** respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.
Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.
He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.
HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! The subscriber has just opened the largest assortment of Umbrellas ever offered in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

Mercantile.

NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.
THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer Clothing,** which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.
We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.
We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White Marseilles Vests; all cut and made in a superior style.
Our stand on North Water Street, two doors above and four doors below Rock Spring. WOLF & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1850 30-4m

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!
BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.
March 8, 1850 26-12m

ROCK SPRING
Furniture Manufactory and Ware-Rooms.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and public generally, that he has employed experienced and skillful workmen, for the purpose of making and repairing all articles of **Cabinet Furniture,** and that he has made large additions to his stock of Furniture by recent arrivals from New York and Boston; and in a few days, on the arrival of schooner Jonas Smith and others, from the North, will make a still larger addition, so that his assortment will be very complete.
Furniture will be made to order, or repaired, at short notice and at moderate prices. J. D. LOVE.
March 8, 1850 26-6t
Goldsboro' Patriot copy till forbid.

NEW STORE.
E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & McCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.
Calicoes; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; Vestings; Marlboro' Stripes; Red and white Flannels; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; Linseys; Kerseys; Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Blankets; Cambrics; Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts; Jaconet and cross barred Muslin; Bleached and brown Drill; Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.; Head do.; Turkey red and blue Cotton Yarn.
Groceries.
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.; Mess and Prime Pork; Imitation English Cheese; Goshen Butter; Olive Oil; Chocolate; Cloves and Mace; Cinnamon and Nutmegs; Pepper and Spice; Race and ground Ginger; Cayenne Pepper; Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee; Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars; Hull & Son's Candles; Colgate's best brown Soap; Fancy Soaps; Tobacco of all qualities; Powder and Shot; Indigo and fig Blue; Spanish Brown; Brimstone and Sulphur; Camphor and Saltpetre; Alum; Saleratus; Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff; Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Table Knives and Carvers; Pocket, speying, shoe, and butcher Knives; Stock and rim Locks; Closet do.; H. and I. Hinges; Butt do.; Screws; Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers; Squares; Files; Braces; Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps; Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Dowelling Bitts; Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes; Manure Forks; Shovels and Spades; Long handle Shovels; Curry Combs; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Candlesticks; Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes; Bed Cords; Nails; Leading Lines; Coffee Mills; Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives; Ovens; Spiders; Pots; Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking; Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches; Molasses' Gates; Pewter Faucets; Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps; Augers; Slates; Wood and Hand Saws.
Wood Ware.
Cedar and painted Tubs; do. Churns; Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets; Washboards; Sugar Boxes; Flour and Sugar Buckets; Nests' Measures; Varnished Keelers; Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers; An assortment of Baskets.
Liquors.
Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey; N. E. Rum; Cogniac Brandy; Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.
Bread.
Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit; Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.
Stone Ware.
Jugs and Jars, all sizes; Churns; Clay Pans;
Stationery.
Blank Books; Pass Books; Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper; Spelling Books; Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.
Farming Utensils.
A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns; Trace Chains; Straw Cutters; Corn Shellers; Corn Mills. &c. &c.

And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

BLAKE'S
WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.
It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.
THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.
In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.
To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

SADDLE, HARNESS,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.
He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash,* or on *short credit* to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.
N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
December 14, 1849

SUGAR.—15 bbls. Sugar; 5 hhds. do. For sale by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, Exchange Buildings, Wilmington, North Carolina, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c. &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this **New Enterprise** we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.
The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.
We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of **Paints and Oils,** which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.
We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.
In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

		Per pound.	Blue Pill mass, 1 lb. jars,	$1 00
Refined Alum,	5	cts.	do do ¼ mer "	1 25
" Saltpetre,	9	"	" " Eng. Manders,	1 50
" Copperas,	2½	"	Balsam Copaiva,	37
" Epsom Salts,	4	"	Calomel, in bulk,	1 75
" Glauber "	3	"	" 1 lb. bottles,	1 88
" Saleratus,	7½	"	Hyd. Potass, per ounce,	50
" Bicart Soda,	10	"	Red Bark opt.	1 50
Flour Sulphur,	6	"	Yellow " "	50
Castor Oil, per dozen,	$1 a $4		Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz.	38
Sands' Sarsaparilla, }	$8 per		Olive Oil, qts., per dozen,	4 50
Townsends' " }	dozen.			

Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, } $8 per dozen.
Wistar's Balsam " " }
The above goods are warranted fresh, and of superior quality, or may be returned at our expense. Our terms are cash, or short time for approved credit.
November 16, 1849. 10

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
JUST Received at Shaw's Drug Store, third door North of HART & POLLEY's, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, where Physicians, country Merchants, and all others, who desire to consult their own interest, can purchase the best **Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds,** fresh from DAVID LANDRETH's, Philadelphia, and every other article usually kept in a Drug Store, 25 per cent. cheaper than similar goods can be obtained at perhaps any other house in the State.
The subscribers would beg to remind those Physicians who patronized the late WM. SHAW, that they can still be supplied with everything of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. No exertion will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have just received a fresh supply of those instruments for affliction of the spine, so highly recommended by the Medical faculty of New York and Philadelphia, and which are a certain preventive against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks and others confined to a sedentary life, none of whom should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are warranted to cure headache in twenty-five or thirty minutes' time. In the operation they are the most agreeable Pills ever invented; acting upon the stomach and bowels, and bringing the liver to its proper functions, they cannot fail to restore the system health, strength and vigor. Call and get a box at SHAW's Drug Store, 3d door north of HART & POLLEY's. SHAW & BROTHER.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c.,** consisting of the following, together with a great many other articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.;	Turkey Umber;
1 do: sup. Carb. Soda;	275 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville;
½ do: Cream Tartar;	12 doz. Hair Brushes, assort'd;
1 do: Carb. or Sal Soda;	Paint Brushes, a large assortment;
1 do: Castor Oil;	Whitewash Brushes;
12 boxes Enens Plasters;	Portrait do:
6 do: India Rubber do:	Tooth, Nail, & Flesh Brushes;
12 do: Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	6 dozen Bay Rum;
1 do: Peery's Dead Shot;	Matches, perfumed;
6 do: Ger. Cough Drops;	Phosphorus;
6 do: Sands' Sarsaparilla;	Phosphate Ammonia;
1 do: Bristol's do:	Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
1 do: Townsend's do:	Sulphate Morphine;
6 do: Bull's do:	Acetate do:
4 do: German Cologne;	Iodine resublimed;
1 do: French do:	Iodide Potassium, English and French;
4 cs. Calabria Licorice;	Do: Iron;
Sponge for Surgical purposes;	Do: Lead;
Do: coarse Bahama;	Do: Mercury;
6 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons;	Calomel, English;
1 do: Ricime Tonique for the hair;	Citrate of Iron and Quinine;
2 do: Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;	Do: do: soluble;
Lunar Caustic—*pure;*	Oil of Ergot; Oil of Neroli;
Denarcotized Opium;	Do: Cedrat; Kreosote;
Citric Acid;	1 gross Seidlitz Powders;
1 cs. Pal. Rhubarb, East India;	½ do: Soda do:
do: do: Turkey;	Mustard, English and American;
Copaiva Capsules;	Pro. to Carb. Iron;
Pills, sugar coated;	250 lbs. Spanish Brown, dry;
Thompson's Eye Water.	700 do: do: do: in oil;
ALSO.	100 do: pure Verdigris do:
3,000 lbs. pure White Lead;	50 do: Chrome Green do:
2,500 do: extra do:	10 do: do: Yellow do:
2,000 do: No. 1 extra do:	75 do: Paris Green;
300 do: Venitian red, in oil;	Patent Black; Lampblack;
500 do: do: do: dry;	Camphine and Burning Fluid, best quality;
Prussian Blue;	

His terms are **Cash,** but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.
C. DUPRE, Druggist and Pharmaceutist.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1850 14

WILMINGTON CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
WE have on hand superior Tallow Candles, manufactured in this place, by H. C. C. ROADES, which we will sell at or less than Northern prices, and would invite those purchasing Candles to call and examine ours. We are certain they will give satisfaction. All we want is a trial, which will prove them equal, if not better, than any from the North.—For sale, wholesale or retail, by
J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
N. B.—Highest cash prices paid for good Tallow.
April 5, 1850 30-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

TO the Ladies. I have just received a few Ladies' Riding Hats, of the Spring Fashion for 1850, a beautiful article. For sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

FARMING Implements. Just received—
30 No. 11 Ploughs; 20 No. 14 Ploughs;
20 " 10 " 30 " 60 "
Cultivators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, &c.
ALSO.
20 bbls. and half bbls. super Canal Flour;
10 kegs best Goshen Butter.
For sale by ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.

MOLASSES—Superior quality, in hhds. and bbls. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FRESH Arrivals, per Schr. Chas. Mills.—3 firkins of extra Goshen Butter; 1 bbl. of Sugar treacle or Syrup (Stewarts;) 2 doz. bale or Sugar Buckets; 1 do. Jars of quart Pickles; 2 doz. Axe Handles; 2 hhds. of superior Porto Rico Sugar; 15 bbls. of fresh extra Canal Flour (pure Genesee;) 15 half do; 50 sacks table Salt; 20 bbls. Fayetteville Flour super fine and cross; 2 bales of Fayetteville Sheetings. All low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEYS.
April 5th, 1850 30-tf

FLOUR.—20 bbls. Canal Four, extra brands; 10 half bbls. do. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

PAPER.—1 case Blue Letter Paper; 1 do. White; 1 do. Foolscap. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SHOT.—50 bags Shot, assorted. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SALT.—125 Sacks Liverpool Sack. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SHEETING and Oznaburgs.—5 Bales Fayetteville Sheeting; 5 bales Randolph Cotton Oznaburgs, very heavy. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1850.

☞ For Foreign News, &c., see Fourth Page.

To Democrats!—The Fifteenth of May!

Are our Democratic brethren throughout the State aware of the fact that the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and for other purposes, will be held on the 15th of next month? It would seem not, for although it barely wants a month of that time, comparatively few counties have as yet appointed delegates. We would respectfully but earnestly urge upon our friends in such counties as have not yet moved in this matter, the necessity of *immediate action*. We would suggest the holding of meetings, and the appointment of delegates at such courts as may intervene between this and the time specified for the holding of the Convention; and in counties where no courts intervene, the holding of special meetings for the appointment of delegates.

Successor to Mr. Calhoun.

We find in the Charleston Mercury, of the 8th instant, a correspondence between Gov. SEABROOK, of South Carolina, and Gen. HAMILTON of the same State, in regard to the Senatorial vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CALHOUN. On the 1st instant, Gov. SEABROOK wrote a letter to Gen. HAMILTON, tendering him the appointment, and on the 3d Gen'l HAMILTON replied, accepting the appointment so tendered. Subsequently, doubts having arisen regarding Gen'l HAMILTON'S eligibility, that gentleman promptly tendered his resignation of the appointment which had been conferred upon him. The point in question is, whether Gen. H. is really a *bona fide* resident of South Carolina, as his wife and family live in Savannah, Georgia. The General believes that he is a citizen of South Carolina, having his only fixed domicil in Bluffton, St. Luke's Parish, in that State, but as there seems to be doubt upon the subject, he has thought it better to return the appointment.

Our Book Table.

The DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, for April, is received. It may be remarked of this magazine that its political and financial articles are very ably written, but its literary pretensions, if it makes any, are totally unfounded. The leading article in the present number is entitled "Centralization," which is a bold and forcible defence of the State rights doctrines, and opposed to centralization or the assumption of any powers by the General Government beyond those expressly delegated to it.

The MEDICAL EXAMINER, for April, is also received. It no doubt contains much valuable information for the medical profession. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, publishers, Philadelphia.

Also, from the same publishers, a DICTIONARY OF POETICAL QUOTATIONS, consisting of extracts on every subject, compiled from various authors and arranged under appropriate heads; by JOHN T. WATSON, M. D. This selection seems to have been carefully made, and will no doubt be found very convenient to those who desire to embellish their compositions with poetical quotations. Although somewhat familiar with the works of many of the most popular poets in the language, we cannot find that we have ever made a quotation but once in our life, and it is probable that that had better been omitted.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. A. W. VENABLE for a copy of the Patent Office report for 1848, and to Hon. LEWIS CASS for a copy of his speech on Mr. BELL'S resolutions.

Bad Taste.

It is understood that Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. DICKINSON will accompany the remains of Mr. CALHOUN to their final resting place in South Carolina, and it seems to be expected by some that, on their return from the discharge of that solemn duty, they will stop in Wilmington to participate in scenes of festivity and mirth; in fact, that they will be present at a WEBSTER and DICKINSON ball, to be given in their honor. We do sincerely hope that no such violation of good feeling and propriety will be committed—that these aged men, returning from the grave of one associated with them through so many long and trying years, will not shock the moral feeling of the community by so rapid a transition. Nor, standing with one foot in the grave, use the other to dance, as it were, over the fresh turf that covers a recently deceased friend.

There are two old prints, we believe by HOGARTH, one entitled "The Funeral," the other "The Return from the Funeral." In the first, every one is as solemn as an owl and as grave as an oyster. In the return, all is laughter and merriment. We hope that the progress of the Committee escorting Mr. CALHOUN'S remains will present no such incongruity in its going and returning. To be sure this is the "nineteenth century," and anything like feeling is rather obsolete, unless for effect, but still a proper regard for appearances requires that people should at least "go through the motions" in a becoming manner. Of course, it is not supposed that they should feel, but then they should at least *seem* to feel.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM FRIGATE.—The launch of the United States steam frigate Susquehanna took place at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. Her measurement is nearly 3,000 tons, and, in many respects, she will be the heaviest and most powerful war steamer in the world.

Democratic Victories in Connecticut and Ohio.

It will be seen by the annexed statement, that spite of the laborious exertions of that industrious man of all work, (dirty work, included,) TRUMAN SMITH, the federal party has been routed "horse foot and dragoons," both in Connecticut and Ohio; thus ensuring a Democratic United States Senator, from the former State, in place of that rank Whig Wilmot provisoist—BALDWIN—whose term will expire March next:

CONNECTICUT.—The State of Connecticut has clearly gone democratic. The following is believed to be the result: Senate, 6 whigs, 14 democrats, 1 doubtful House, 102 whigs, 112 democrats, 8 free soilers. The vote for governor, from all the towns of the State, except 14, gives Mr. Foster, whig, 26,594; Mr. Seymour, democrat, 26,860; and Mr. Boyd, free-soil, 2,283. In 1849, Mr. Trumbull had, in the whole State, 27,800; Mr. Seymour, 25,106; Mr. Niles, 3,320.

OHIO CONVENTION ELECTION.—There have been received returns from 41 districts, which returns 38 Democrats, 28 Whigs, and 6 Free Soilers to the Convention to amend the Constitution. The impression is, that it will be largely Democratic.

PER CONTRA.—The little Algerine State of Rhode Island is as strongly Federal as ever—*only more so.*

MR. WEBSTER NOT COMING.—On account of having to go home on indispensable private business, Mr. WEBSTER has been excused from serving on the committe to escort Mr. CALHOUN'S remains, consequently he will not come here, as expected.

BOSTON, April 8th.

VISIT OF MRS. WEBSTER AND HER DAUGHTERS TO THE GOVERNOR.—Mrs. Webster and her three daughters paid a visit to Governor Briggs, at the Adams' House, yesterday. The interview lasted about an hour. It is said to have been painfully interesting. Their pleadings for mercy towards the unfortunate husband and father were intense and affecting. It is supposed that they have made a deep impression upon the Governor.

ANOTHER SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig says that pieces of flesh and blood recently fell from a cloud over about the extent of a rood of ground in Hanover county, Va. The specimens sent are said to smell very much like frogs, and may have been taken up by a water-spout from some swamp, and been battered into the appearance presented by their fall.

Gen. Cass' Course Endorsed.

The following resolutions have passed the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan. It will be seen that they endorse the course of the Senators from that State, in their patriotic efforts in support of the Union, and in opposition to the Wilmot proviso. Gen. CASS will now be at liberty to retain his seat, and pursue whatever course his judgment may dictate in regard to this matter, untrammelled by legislative instructions:

Joint Resolutions relating to the Union.

Whereas the people of this State are opposed to the extension of slavery, but believe that a crisis in our national affairs has arrived, which demands an expression of their deep, devoted, and unalterable attachment to the Union, and their fixed determination, in a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation, to guard by all means against the dangers at present, in the opinion of many, threatening its integrity; and whereas, in the present emergency, they believe that our Senators in Congress ought to be left free to act as their judgment may dictate, on all questions that may arise in any way affecting the stability and permanency of the federal compact: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That, in the opinion of this legislature, the people of this State most heartily approve of the noble and patriotic stand taken in the Senate of the U. States by those distinguished statesmen who, representing the various sections and different feelings of our common country, have united their efforts to preserve the Union "ONE AND INDIVISIBLE."

And be it further resolved, That, in the opinion of this legislature, it is the duty of our senators in Congress, and they are hereby requested, to retain their places in our national councils, which they have heretofore filled with such signal prudence and distinguished ability; and they are hereby left free to aid by voice and vote in any and every movement which their judgment may decide to be best calculated to promote the interests and glory of the whole nation, and the tranquillity, integrity, and permanency of the Union.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit certified copies of this preamble and these resolutions to the Vice President of the United States, and to each of our senators in Congress.

Mr. Webster Sustained.

Nearly one thousand of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Boston, have addressed a letter to Mr. WEBSTER, thanking him for his great Union speech in the Senate of the United States. It is a strange fact, that while Mr. WEBSTER'S course is heartily endorsed by his political opponent of the Boston Post, it is met with cold disapprobation, or still colder praise by the organs of his own party, not even excepting the Boston Atlas, which has heretofore been regarded as his especial organ. It is said that the ABBOT LAWRENCE interest is arrayed against Messrs. WEBSTER and WINTHROP upon the slavery question in Massachusetts, and that these gentlemen accompanied by Mr. ASHMUN will canvass that state during the next recess of Congress.—We wish them all success in their efforts to crush the miserable spirit of fanaticism, but fear that they will receive a very limited support from their own party. Mr. WEBSTER'S present position is the same which was avowed in the address of the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts previous to the last Presidential election and was bitterly assailed by their opponents, who denounced CASS as a pro-slavery propagandist, while even Mr. WEBSTER himself, invited the Free Soilers into the ranks of the Whig party, which he said was the real anti-slavery party of the Union. He then sowed the wind, and must now reap the whirlwind, even when he would do better.

The Raleigh Star and Edward Stanly.

We clip the following from the Raleigh Star of 3d April. The Editor is commenting upon the speech of Mr. STANLY, recently delivered in the House of Representatives, upon the slavery question. The Star is a Whig paper, but goes with the South on the slavery question. Mr. STANLY is a Whig, as every body knows. In the speech which the Star is commenting on, Mr. STANLY said that if the people of Nashville do their duty when the delegates to the Southern Convention assemble there, "*They will drive every traitor into the Cumberland River.*" We have before referred to this speech, and shall not offer any comments upon it now:

It is unfortunate that Mr. STANLY has not been able to perceive the extent of the aggressions actually perpetrated and threatened by the North against the South; that he too lightly regards the grievances of the latter; erroneously attributes the excitement at the South to a designing factious spirit; and thus gives encouragment to the fanatics—the very men whom, in another part of his speech, he so eloquently and sharply rebukes. We do not believe there are half a dozen intelligent men in North Carolina, who agree with Mr. STANLY in the opinion, that "this agitation, this attempt to "excite alarm, is altogether now, as it was last sum-"mer, in the Southern States, for party purposes;" and we are glad to see the Register, of this City, which is far from giving any countenance to any undue agitation, and would be among the last to do injustice to Mr. STANLY, plainly and frankly expresses its dissent from this assertion; and boldly affirms that "the South has suffered gross wrongs—"that her rights under the Constitution have been "wantonly and shamefully violated." On this point Mr. STANLY'S own immediate constituents differ widely from him, if the solemnly expressed opinions of the "sober, patriotic and conservative" Whigs of Hyde County be taken as evidence of what the people believe in that district."

Honor to the Memory of Mr. Calhoun.

The following resolutions expressive of the sense of the Legislature of New York, were reported to the Senate of that State, on the 2d instant, by Mr. MORGAN, from the Joint Select Committee appointed on the Message of the Governor, announcing the death of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New York have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, United States Senator from South Carolina: that they entertain sentiments of profound respect for the pre-eminent ability, the unsullied character and the high-minded independence, which, throughout his life, distinguished his devotion to the public service; and that they unite with their fellow-citizens throughout the Union in deploring his death as a public calamity.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate of the United States, with a request that the same be entered on their journal, and a copy to the Governor of the State of South Carolina, with a request that he transmit the same to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, the public offices be closed, and the flag at the Capitol be displayed at half-mast for twenty-four hours, and that the Senate do now adjourn.

The same resolutions were passed by the Assembly, which also adjourned.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The passengers who left New York in the steamer Cherokee, on the 5th of January, reached San Francisco in thirty-six days.

CALIFORNIA FORTUNES.—A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"A gentleman from California, now here, says that Col. Fremont is the richest man in the world. His gold mine will probably be saleable in a few years, at six millions an acre. Mr. Wright mentioned to-day, that he knows of spots belonging to the Government, which are worth six millions of dollars an acre, and will produce from ten to twenty per cent. a year on that sum."

DYING WORDS OF MR. CALHOUN.—An authentic report of the last hours of Mr. Calhoun, in the Charleston Mercury, states that a few hours before his death, he uttered the following remark:

"I cannot avoid thinking of the political affairs of the country. If I could have but one hour to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life."

The Conviction of Webster.

"*Gentlemen of the Jury:*—You are sworn in all cases, to decide according to the evidence; at the same time, if you have any doubt, you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Suppose you have to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of a gentleman accused of felony. You will naturally doubt whether any gentleman would commit such offences; accordingly, however strong may be the testimony against him, you will, perhaps, acquit him. The evidence of your own senses is, at least, as credible as that of the witnesses; if, therefore, your eyesight convinces you that the prisoner is a well-dressed person, you have a right to presume his respectability; and it is for you to say whether a respectable person would be likely to be guilty of the crimes imputed to him. In like manner, when you see a shabby-looking fellow in the dock, charged, for example, with sheep-stealing, the decision rests with you, first, whether or not that individual is a ragamuffin: and, secondly, how far it is probable that a man of that description would steal sheep."—*Punch's charge to the Jury.*

The principles laid down by that distinguish Jurist, Chief Justice PUNCH, in the above extract from his admirable charge to the Jury, are fully recognized, and acted upon by many of the writers for the public press, and other disputants with whom we meet in our daily walk and conversation. It seems to be a settled principle with some, that human testimony is only credible when brought to bear against the life or reputation of an humble individual, or one who occupies an inferior position in society, but loses all force and value when the criminal may happen to belong to the respectable and wealthy classes, respectable and wealthy being used as convertible terms. A most glaring instance of this may be found in the case of Dr. WEBSTER. This man was arraigned before the highest criminal court of Massachusetts, the Chief Justice on the bench was his personal friend, the Jury was, to all intents and purposes of his own choosing, and was composed of highly respectable men. The trial occupied eleven anxious days, and from its commencement to its close, the Jury held no communication with the world at large—they heard nothing upon the subject but the testimony, the speeches of the counsel, and the Judge's charge; finally, WEBSTER himself was allowed to address them before they retired, and give his own version of any circumstances he might choose to explain, and then the Jury, having retired, before they proceeded to make up their verdict, knelt down and invoked the direction of Providence to guide them aright in the discharge of their terrible duty. When they consulted together there seemed to be no difference of opinion in regard to WEBSTER'S guilt, although one Juror, a personal friend of his, disliked to give a verdict because he was opposed to hanging, but when shown that he was sworn to give a verdict according to the evidence, irrespective of consequences, he yielded his scruples and joined with his fellow-jurors. No man could have had a fairer trial. No verdict could have been made up more deliberately nor more prayerfully; yet no sooner has the result been made known than the verdict is attacked by nearly all the leading presses in the Northern cities, especially in New York and Philadelphia. The opposition to the verdict is founded upon the fallibility of human testimony and the "respectability" of the accused, as though all judicial proceedings were not based upon human testimony, and its rejection, merely upon account of its inherent fallibility, would not strike at the root of all law and justice; besides, there is no greater mistake in the world than that of confounding social position with character. A man may be rich—he may be one of the "upper ten," but yet his character be that of a tyrannical, overbearing, or cruel man; whereas another, in the humbler walks of life, may be distinguished by kindness and amiability. It would be unjust and foolish to reject the evidence to be derived from *character*, but it would be equally so to substitute mere wealth or position in its stead. The journalists who declaim against the verdict as being irreconcilable with WEBSTER'S character, really make this mistake of confounding his character with his social position. So far as we can see anything of his real character, it was bad. He was notoriously unreliable in his pecuniary relations, and in some of his transactions his conduct was far from honorable. In many instances, also, when not restrained by conventional usages, his temper seems to have been irritable, and even cruel. These things—the exhibition of the *man himself*—are the only points of any importance as evidence; all other things are merely adventitious, and form no more a part of the man's character than would the fineness or coarseness of his coat.

We make these observations in regard to this case because they are of general application, and we have heard the same sort of reasoning advanced by men in our own midst. The allusion to classes is altogether too frequent in all American communities.—The demagogue praises the poorer classes as containing all the virtue and honesty in the world;—the would-be aristocrat considers character as the necessary accompaniment of wealth and position. Both are wrong. A man may acquire wealth and be honest; another may be poor and be none the less so. A rich man, or a "respectable" one, may be a scoundrel, and so may a man who does not own a farthing in the world. The man himself should alone be looked to. To neglect this, and pay attention only to the accessories of wealth or poverty by which he may be surrounded, betrays vulgarity of feeling and shallowness of judgment.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF N. C.—The Medical Society of N. Carolina held its first anniversary meeting in Raleigh, on Wednesday of last week. Dr. Strudwick, of Orange, the President, delivered an address upon the general improvement of medical science, and Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, of Fayetteville, a lecture upon the uncertainty of medicine, popular fallacies relative to the profession, the duties of Physicians, &c. The officers of the association for the last year were reappointed. Drs. W. G. Thomas, E. Strudwick, and J. F. McRee, Sr. were appointed delegates to the National Medical Convention, with Drs. N. J. Pitman, W. L. Norwood, and J. F. McRee, Jr., as alternates. Dr. C. E. Johnson, of Raleigh, was selected to deliver the lecture at the next session of the Society, with Dr. N. J. Pittman, of Edgecombe, as his alternate. Drs. W. H. McKee, W. G. Hill, C. E. Johnson, R. B. Haywood, and E. B. Haywood, all of Raleigh, were chosen a State Central Committee.—The following gentlemen were elected Honorary members. Dr. Benj. Robinson, of Fayetteville., Drs. J. F. McRee, Sr., and A. J. DeRosset, Sr., of Wilmington, Dr. James Webb, of Hillsboro', Dr. J. T. Norcom, of Edenton, Dr. S. J. Baker, of Raleigh, Dr. Thomas H. Hall of Edgecombe, and Dr. R. T. Broadnax, of Rockingham.

The next sitting will be in April 1851, at Raleigh. *Chronicle.*

SAFETY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A telegraphic dispatch from our Baltimore correspondent, dated on Saturday last, gives us the gratifying intelligence that the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of that day, contains a letter from St. Paul, Minesota, announcing the safety of Sir John Franklin.

This intelligence will be received with the greatest gratification throughout the whole civilized world. The interest that has been expressed in England, on the fate of this bold explorer of unknown regions—the munificent rewards that have been offered for any information respecting him—the exhibition of heroism, and attachment, and perseverence of his lady, who has by her indomitable efforts to rescue from peril, or learn the fate of her husband created a most intense feeling throughout the whole world—has thrown around the name of Sir John Franklin a romance, that apart from the information which his perilous voyages may contribute to knowledge of heretofore unexplored regions, will cause every philanthropic heart to bound with pleasure. We await further details to learn the particulars of this gratifying intelligence.

Charleston Courier, 8th inst.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

SENATE.

A message was received from the President, on the subject of a diplomatic agent sent to Hungary during the recent war between that country and Austria. Ordered to be printed.

After the presentation of petitions and memorials, Gen. Cass presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be directed to cause to be published, in a pamphlet form, and in such manner as may seem to them appropriate, for the use of the Senate, —— thousand copies of the addresses made by the members of the Senate, together with the discourse of the Rev. Dr. BUTLER, upon the occasion of the death of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The blank was filled up with the number of ten thousand.

Mr. Mason, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, stated that he had received a letter from Dr. J. C. Calhoun, requesting that the remains of his father should remain in the Vault of the Congressional Burying Ground until their removal to South Carolina. In view of their removal, and as a further token of respect, he moved that when the remains shall be transferred to Mr. Calhoun's native State, they shall be attended by a committee of the Senate. The resolution was adopted, and the number of the committee fixed at six.

On motion, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to pay to Dr. J. C. Calhoun, the sum due the late John C. Calhoun for per diem compensation and mileage.

The Vice President made an explanation regarding his understanding of the powers conferred upon him by the rules of the Senate. He thought it was his right to call Senators to order when they transgressed the rules of decorum, and he should hereafter exercise that right in the rigid enforcement of the rules. The explanations were ordered to be printed, and entered on the minutes.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, finished his speech upon slavery, and was replied to by Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky.

Mr. Bradbury gave notice, that on the day after to-morrow he would call up his motion in regard to removals, and would then offer a few remarks.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion concerning the purchase of water rotted hemp for the Navy.

The Speaker presented a communication from Hon. G. W. Crawford, Secretary of the Navy, asking for an investigation into his connection with the Galphin claim. On motion, a committee of nine was ordered to be appointed by the chair to make such investigation.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. McClernand, of Ill., offered for consideration a plan for the settlement of the slavery question very similar to that offered in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, except that Mr. McClernand incorporates the admission of California and the erection of new territorial governments into one bill, the principle of which is the admission of California with her present constitution and limits, and the organization of territorial governments for the remaining territory *without the Wilmot Proviso.*

The committee was then addressed by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, and Marshall, of Kentucky. At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's remarks, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 4.

SENATE.

The Vice President announced from the Chair the following Senators as the Committee on the part of the Senate to attend the remains of the Hon. John C. Calhoun to his native State: Mr. Mason, Mr. Davis of Mississippi, Mr. Berrien, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Dodge of Iowa.

Mr. Atchison was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Relation, left vacant by Mr. Benton having been excused from serving.

Memorials and reports from Committees were received. The Senate took up the joint resolution introduced by the Committee upon Public Printing. The resolution provides for releasing the present contractors from their engagements, and giving the printing to two offices, to be paid at a certain stipulated rate, which will be about 30 per cent. higher than that paid under the present contract. It seems that at the present prices the contractors are unable to do the printing at the proper time and in the proper manner, hence the contemplated change. After considerable discussion, the whole subject was postponed until the next day.

Mr. Foote's resolution for raising a Select Committee next came up, and a discussion arose between Mr. Webster and Mr. Foote, the former contending that California should first be admitted, and then the Territories should be attended to afterwards.—Mr. Foote contended that in order to obtain a settlement of the question, the bill for the Territories should be taken up first, because it was apparent that California would be admitted at any rate, but it was far from certain that governments would be given to the Territories, without the proviso. Once admit California, and her friends, having obtained their end, would care but little about the fate of the other bill.

Mr. Shields having obtained the floor for the next day, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the following members as composing the Committee ordered yesterday to be appointed, on the request of the Secretary of War, for an investigation into his conduct in relation to the claim of the representatives of George Galphin: Mr. Burt of South Carolina; Mr. Grinnell of Massachusetts; Mr. Featherston of Mississippi; Mr. Gentry of Tennessee; Mr. Disney of Ohio; Mr. King of New Jersey; Mr. McLanahan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Conrad of Louisiana; and Mr. Jackson of Georgia.

Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Elections, reported against the admission of Hugh N. Smith and Almond W. Babbit, as delegates from New Mexico and Deseret, respectively.

The House then resumed the hemp discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee, Stanton of Kentucky, Bowlin of Missouri, and others.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, obtained the floor and addressed the Committee on the slavery question, and against the present admission of California.

Mr. Spalding followed in a speech in favor of the admission of Californa, and in defence of the administration. Mr. S. having concluded, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 5.

SENATE.

The Senate took up Mr. Foote's resolution to raise a select committee of thirteen, to whom should be referred the various projects for the settlement of the slavery question.

Mr. Foote being entitled to the floor, yielded it to Mr. Shields, who addressed the Senate upon the subject under consideration. He would vote for the bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves, for the admission of slave States from Texas, in accordance with the treaty of annexation, but would obey the instructions of the Legislature of his State in voting for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories, and for the admission of California.

Mr. Underwood asked what was the immediate question before the Senate? The Vice President stated it to be the amendment offered by Mr. Baldwin, excepting the question of admitting California from such reference. Mr. Underwood then said he hoped the committee would be raised, and all the pending questions referred to it without any such exception on behalf of California.

Mr. Butler strongly urged the consideration of the other measures *pari passu* with that for the admission of California. He deprecated the passage of the California bill as a separate measure.

Mr. Clay avowed himself in favor of Mr. Foote's motion for a committee. He thought it might do good, and it could not do harm. He was also in favor of the admission of California, and at the beginning of the session, he should have urged the measure of her admission separate from all others, but experience had since convinced him that that measure would be opposed, and probably defeated, if so urged; and that the readiest way to secure the admission of California, would be by coupling it with the bill for the organization of the territories. He thought it could be no disrespect to California, to make this disposition of the matter. She was still only a Territory, and would be so until admitted as a State; and could claim no precedence over her sister territories of Utah and New Mexico. Besides, the coupling of these measures might subserve a much more important end than even the admission of California. It might effect a settlement of the vexed questions which now agitate the country. He would, therefore, vote for no amendment which, in case a committee should be raised, would tie the hands of that committee upon one of the most important branches of the subject.

Mr. Benton made some observations in favor of excepting California from the reference to the proposed committee; but before he had proceeded far, the Senate, on motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House the day was occupied in the consideration of private claims, and some dozen bills passed for the relief of sundry persons, but nothing done of any interest to the public.

MONDAY, April 8.

SENATE.

The motion of Mr. Foote to refer Mr. Bell's resolutions to a Select Committee was taken up, the question being on the amendment moved by Mr. Baldwin, to except the subject of California from the reference.

Mr. Benton concluded his remarks in favor of the admission of California as a separate measure, and irrespective of any other question. He thought coupling California in the same bill with the Territories, was treating that *State* with disrespect.

Mr. Clay spoke in favor of conciliation and compromise. He ridiculed the idea put forth by Mr. Benton, that the honor of the State of California required that she should be considered by herself. She was the middle sister of New Mexico and Utah, and need not now, after making a runaway match, "cock up her nose" at being put in their company in one and the same bill. Neither was she a State now.—She is no more than a territory, just like her older sister New Mexico, or her younger sister Utah, and no more, until the action of Congress shall make her a State.

Mr. Cass spoke of the California measure as a foregone conclusion. He wished the settlement of the other questions.

Mr. Douglass urged the consideration of the California bill.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the non-action policy of the administration; said he should vote for the proviso if attached, and then vote against one and all territorial bills. He let the cat completely out of the bag, and his speech will do much towards uniting the two bills of Mr. Douglass into one. He has given the Senate sufficient cause to suspect his motives.

Mr. Foote spoke against the non-action policy as contemptible, and the champions and advocates of the administration, who had spoken for the administration, and advised the non-action policy. He referred to Mr. Smith's views of this subject.

The Vice President called Mr. Foote to order, saying that it was not in order to say that a Senator was a champion of the administration.

Mr. Foote did not deem it criminal, in any one, to support the administration. It was not uttered as a reproach by him. He moved the postponement of the question, on account of the absence of several Senators. Motion carried, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a joint resolution to provide for taking the census. Read twice and made the special order for Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the rules were suspended and the House resolved into committee of the whole, (Mr. Boyd in the Chair) and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Wallace, of S. C., being entitled to the floor, occupied it during an hour.

He was followed by Mr. J. L. Johnson, of Tenn., when Mr. Harris, of the same State, obtained the floor, but yielded it to a motion that the committee rise. The committee rose, when

Mr. Potter, from the committee on the post-office and post-roads, reported a bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole. The House then adjourned.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE, April 4, 1850.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The commissioners for runnig the boundary line between the United States and Mexico had a meeting on the 15th of February, at San Diego, when it was determind that, as it was impraticable, during the present state of things in California, to advance beyond the mouth of the Gila, towards New Mexico, and nothing of importance remained to be done on that side of the line, the commission should adjourn to meet at Passodel Norte on the 4th of November next.

Col. Weller was a passenger in the last trip of the Oregon to San Francisco, and General Conde and suite were also passengers in her to San Blas on her trip down.

The most amicable feeling had continued to exist between the commissioners, and letters expressive of such had passed after the adjournment

HAVANA A REFUGE FOR FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. Mr. Oates who went out to Havana in quest of Bulloch, the absconding cashier of the Central Railroad Bank, has returned to Savannah, without having discovered any traces of him. The Savannah Republican, in noticing Mr. Oates' return, says:

Mr. Oates informs us that there is any number of fugitives from justice at Havana, who stalk about the streets and public places as independently as if they had never violated of the laws of their country. Of this class, is a Mrs. Simpson, about 18 years of age, who is charged with poisoning her husband somewhere in North Carolina, and a Mr. Carter, who was charged with robbing the Brooklyn or some other bank, near New York, of which he was an officer. Havana seems to be a house of refuge for scoundrels from the States.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow County.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Onslow county, held at the Court-House in Jacksonville, on the 1st day of April, 1850, on motion of HARVEY COX, the meeting was organized by calling JOHN A. AVERITT to the Chair, and JASPER ETHERIDGE and JAMES H. FILYAW being requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a very appropriate address.

On motion, the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting. The Committee retired for a short time, and returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the custom of the Democratic party to meet in Convention and consult as to the best interests of the country; and whereas, unanimity of action is desirable, and can only be obtained through such Convention—therefore it is

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting approve of the proposition to hold a State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and recommend Raleigh as a suitable place, and concur with our Democratic brethren of Cumberland, that the 15th day of May is a suitable time.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint two delegates from each Captain's District to represent the County in said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Onslow have entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the proposed Convention, and pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominee.

4. *Resolved*, That we re-assert our firm adherence to the old and tried principles of the Democratic party—principles which have stood the test of time, and guided the country to its present unexampled prosperity.

In compliance with the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the State Convention at Raleigh, viz: M. L. F. Redd, Joseph Ennett, Eli W. Sanders, Thos. Jarman, Gardner Shepard, Stephen Dixon, Durant H. Rhodes, Hill W. House, Harvey Cox, L. W. Humphrey, B. M. Barry, Robert White, C. D. Foy, John A. Costin, J. H. Foy, Wm. J. Gibson, Thos. B. Holland, E. W. Sanders, E. W. Fonville, and John I. Hurst.

On motion of Edward W. Sanders, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Democrats of Onslow the propriety of holding District Conventions to nominate suitable persons to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court-House in Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Court week, in June next, to nominate suitable persons to represent them in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian, and all other Democratic papers that feel friendly to the cause of Democracy.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN A. AVERITT, Ch'n.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, } Secretaries.
JAMES H. FILYAW, }

From California.

A letter to the Newark Daily Advertiser, dated San Francisco, March 1st, says:

Laborers get six dollars a day, and found, and a dollar an hour for night work. Sabbath labor is double. We have been paying men on board our steamer (the Unicorn,) $5 a day, found, and constant employment. Were it a little later in the season, and a good time for digging, you would scarcely hire a man for less than $200 a month. Mechanics and tradesmen are getting from $12 to $16 a day, and found. We had a lot of caulkers at work, and paid the boss $16 and each of the others $14 a day, and *they keep very fashionable hours*. There is good employment for house carpenters and painters, as very many new buildings are in progress, and the wages are $14 a day! Clothing is not cheap, except you buy it at auction. I paid ten dollars for a pair of boots that $2,50 would buy in the States.

The largest gold lump I have as yet seen, weighed 25 pounds, six of which were quartz. It was valued at about $5,000. The man had "more of the same sort," only not quite so large. But where you find one man digging his two and three ounces a day, you will find two hundred merely paying expenses, for living is high at the mines.

Two young men took out of one pocket, on the Tuolumne, in as little time as it takes to relate it, two and a half pints of pure gold dust.

Rich diggings have been found high up on the Tuolumne and Stanislaus, and excitement is so great that small parties are from time to time moving off by night that their trail may not be followed.

Attempts have been made both here and at San Jose to organize the Whig and Democratic parties, and committees have been appointed to publish addresses.—But party politics are below par in California. The people go for pelf and pleasure here. By the way, Washington's Birth-day has been famously celebrated. At the seat of Government Gen. Green, the famous leader of the Mier expedition and the political opponent of Gen. Houston, and who is a member of the California Senate, gave a Ball which was attended by Gov. Burnett, the other public functionaries, and the fashion of the place. Here the California Guards, a new Company, paraded and had a supper.

Our markets are well supplied. Provision and lumber are abundant and prices are falling. Liquors and tobacco are litterally drugs. Houses in frames are of slow sale. Large supplies of every thing marketable are coming in daily.

From Oregon.

Our files of the Oregon Spectator are to the 27th of December, one month later than our previous advices.

The paper of the latest dates publishes some particulars of a freshet on the Willamette river, occasioned by the melting snow, by which much damage was done. It says:

Already have we learned that the mills and lumber at Clackamus city have been swept away. Loss not less than $75,000. Some damage has been already done to the works about the Oregon city mills and they are yet exposed to great danger. The water is now falling. We fear, however, that this is only the beginning of evil tidings.

The citizens of Portland, on the Willamette river, below the falls, have despatched an agent to the U. States, with the means for the purchase of an ocean steamer, to ply between that place and San Francisco.

The Spectator says that the bar of the Columbia river has been passed during the year by about one hundred and fifty vessels, only one of which received any damage, and the injury in that case would have been avoided if any of the ordinary marks had been placed there to indicate the channel. Properly lighted and buoyed, the entrance of the river would no doubt be comparatively safe.

The health of Oregon city, during the past year it is said has been excellent. The Spectator remarks, we have not known any person to be seriously sick of any disease for months past.

A female seminary has been incorporated by the Legislature, to be located in Oregon city, and Gov. ABERNETHY appointed by the trustees an agent to procure, while in the United States, "musical instruments, school apparatus, and whatever other articles may be necessary to furnish it in the best style."

Under date of the 12th, the officers of the U. S. Army in Oregon signed a memorial to Congress, representing that in consequence of the enormous prices of provisions, &c. in that section of the country, their pay was entirely inadequate to their support, and asking for "such pay and allowances as will afford them a comfortable living." The common soldier, receiving his pay in kind, does not feel the grievance so much; but the memorialists represent that it would be good policy to increase the pay of the privates also, and thus diminish the temptation to desert. Governor LANE and JOHN M'LAUGHLIN, ex-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, express similar opinions.

OREGON CITY PRICES, DECEMBER 20.

Flour, per bbl, $28; oats, per bushel, 2 a $3; potatoes, per bushel, 2 50 a $3 50; beets, per bushel, $5; onions, per bushel, $5; eggs, per dozen, 75 cents a $1; milk, per quart, [illegible] cts. a $1; poultry, per pair, 1 a $1 50; cheese, per pound, [illegible] cents; sugar, brown, per pound, 23c.; sugar, white, per pound, [illegible] 40c; beef, per pound, 15c; pork, per pound, 23c; [illegible] per pound, 16c; butter, per pound, 1 a $1 25; Windsor chairs, per dozen, $36; common dinner plates, per dozen, [illegible] common tea cups, per dozen, 3 a $5; common tumblers, per dozen, $4 50; common knives and forks, per dozen, [illegible] Britannia spoons, (large) per dozen, $3 50; do. do. (small) per dozen, $1 50; coarse boots, (stoga) per pair $10; [illegible] shoes, per pair, $5; domestics, per yard, 12 a 20c; carpenter's labor, per day, $10; common day labor, $4; making frock coat, (uniform) $30; frock coat, complete, (uniform) $65; making pantaloons, $10; do. vest, $8; do. shirts, [illegible] washing, per dozen, $3.

From the Washington Union.

The Rev. Mr. Butler's Funeral Discourse.

We copy from the *Republic* of yesterday the following discourse of the Rev. Mr. Butler, delivered over the remains of Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate chamber, on Tuesday last:

"I have said ye are gods, and all of you are children of the Most High: but ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes."—*Ps.* lxxxii, v. 6 and 7.

One of the princes is fallen! A prince in intellect; a prince in his sway over human hearts and minds; a prince in the wealth of his own generous affections, and in the rich revenues of admiring love poured into his heart: a prince in the dignity of his demeanor. This prince has fallen—fallen!

And ye all his friends and peers, illustrious statesmen, orators, and warriors, "I have said ye are gods, and all of you are children of the Most High; *but* ye shall die like men, and fall like this one of the princes."

The praises of the honored dead have been, here and elsewhere, fitly spoken. The beautifully blended benignity, dignity, simplicity, and purity of the husband, the father, and the friend; the integrity, activity, and energy of the statesman; the high-wrought vigor, the compressed intenseness, the direct and rapid logic of the orator—all these have been vividly portrayed by those who illustrate what they describe. There seem to linger still around this hall echoes of the voices which have so faithfully sketched the life, so happily discriminated the powers, so affectionately eulogized the virtues of the departed, that the Muse of History will note down the words as the outline of her future lofty narrative, her nice analysis, and her glowing praise.

But the echo of those eulogies dies away. All that was mortal of their honored object lies here, unconscious in the theatre of his glory. "Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye," there he lies—that strong heart still: that bright eye dim! Another voice claims your ear. The minister of God, standing over the dead, is sent to say, "I said ye are gods, and all of you are the children of the Most High; but ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes." He is sent to remind you that there are those here, not visible to the eye of sense, who are greater than the greatest—even Death and Death's Lord and Master.

Death is here. I see him stand over his prostrate form, and grimly smile, and shake his unsated spear, and bid us all attend this day on him. He is here to-day, and leads us all captive in his train, to swell his triumph, and proclaim his power. And this is no visitant that can stand before the soul of man with such claims on his awed, intent, and teachable attention. When, as on a day and in a scene like this, he holds us in his presence, and bids us ... him, who can dare disregard his mandate? Oh! ... no thought or fact, having reference to this ... scene of things, however it come with a port ... of dignity and power, which does not dwindle into meanness in the presence of that great fact, that great thought, which has entered into the Capitol to-day—death! To be made to see that, by a ... perfectly inevitable and irresistible, soul and body are soon to separate: that this busy scene of earth is to be suddenly and forever left: that this human ... is to break through the circle of warm, congenial, familiar, and kindred sympathies and associations, and to put off all alone into the silent dark—... the message to us of death. And as this message is spoken to a soul which is conscious of sin, which knows that it has not in itself resources for purification and self-sustaining joy and peace, which realizes retribution as an eternal, moral law, ... fraught with the unrest which causes it to ... dismissed, or which lodges it in the soul—a visitant whose first coming is gloom, but whose continued presence shall be glory. Then the spirit, peering with intense earnestness into the dark unknown, ... in vain question earth of the destiny of the soul ... the grave, and lift to Heaven the passionate invocation—

"Answer me, burning stars of night,
Where hath the spirit gone,
Which passed the reach of mortal sight,
E'en as a breeze hath flown?
And the stars answer him, We roll
In pomp and power on high,
But of the never-dying soul
Ask things that cannot die!"

Things that cannot die!" God only can tell us ... spirit-world. He assures us, by his Son, that ... the child of sin. He tells what is the power ... king of terrors. He shows us "that in Adam ..." He declares to us that, sinful by nature ... practice, we are condemned to death; that ... unfit for Heaven; that we are consigned to ... the destiny of the soul which remains thus condemned and unchanged is far drearier and more awful beyond than this side the grave. No wonder that men shrink from the thought of death, for his messages are woful and appalling.

But thanks be to God! though death be here, so is death's Lord and Master. "As in Adam all ... even so in Christ shall all be made alive." That ... Christ, assures us that all who repent and forsake their sins, who believe in Him and live to ... shall rise to a life glorious and eternal with ... and His in Heaven. He tells us that if we are ... these sharp shafts which death rattles in our ... to-day shall but transfix, and but for a season, ... garment of our mortality; and that the emancipated spirits of the righteous shall be borne on angel ... to that peaceful Paradise where they shall enjoy perpetual rest and felicity. Then it need not be ... voice of gloom which announces to us to-day, "Ye shall die as men, and fall as one of the princes;" for ... tells us that the humblest of men may be made ... to the angels, and that earth's princes may become kings and priests unto God."

In the presence of these simplest, yet grandest ... with these thoughts of death and the consequences of death: and, above all, with this splendid ... of his power, proudly held up to our view by ... to-day, I need utter to you no common-place ... vanity of life, the inevitableness of death, and ... solemnities of our after-being. Here, and now, this theme the silent dead is preaching to you ... impressively than could the most eloquent of ... You feel it now, in your inmost hearts, ... that great upper range of things with which ... are connected as immortals: that moral administration of God which stretches over the infinite of ... that magnificent system of ordered government to whose lower range we now belong; which consists of thrones, dominions, principalities, and powers, which rise,

"Orb o'er orb, and height o'er height"

... the enthroned Supreme: you feel that this, your relation to the Infinite and Eternal, makes poor ... the most august and imposing scenes and ... of earth, which flit, like shadows, through ... threescore years and ten. Oh! happy if the ... of the hour shall become the actuating conviction of your life! Happy if it takes its ... the centre of the soul, and inform all the ... the feelings, and the aims of life! Then ... lower system of human things be conscious ... and become part of, and take glory from, ... sphere which, all unseen, encloses us, ... actors and heroes are angels and archangels, ... company of Heaven. Then would that ... felt by all, which was here and in ... chamber yesterday so eloquently expressed, ... the personal strifes and party contests in which you daily engage, in view of the great ... which you may so soon be called on to render, and that "it is unbecoming and presumptuous ... who are the tenants of an hour in their earthly ... to wrestle and struggle together with a ... which would not be justifiable if it were ... perpetual home."† Then, as we saw to-day, ... States, by their representatives, linked ... hand around the bier of one in whose fame ... claim a share, we should feel that we saw ... in a sacrament of religious patriotism, ... spontaneous, unpremeditated oath, springing ... from your hearts, and rising unto Heaven, ... and Union, now and forever, one and ...

... must no longer detain you. May we all ... that when our summons comes to join ... caravan that moves ... mysterious realm, where each shall take ... in the silent hall of death,
... like the quarry slave at night
... to our dungeon, but sustained and soothed
... faltering trust, approach our grave
... that wraps the drapery of his couch
... and lies down to pleasant dreams."

* Winthrop's speech in the House of Representatives.
† ... speech in the Senate.

... in Mexico.—The cholera is reported to ... had about Matamoras and the whole State ... The Governor of Monterey, State of ... died a short time ago of cholera:

... cholera has again appeared at the small mining ... of Majapeel, some thirty-five leauges from ... It is carrying off about two hundred a day. ... at Matamoras, Monterey, and Saltillo, ... that prayers be offered up that the scourge ... stayed."

Municipal Election in Milwaukie.

Milwaukie, April 5th, P. M.

Mr. Upham, dem., has been elected Mayor, by 100 maj. The democrats have also elected 13 Aldermen and all their Justices. The Whigs have elected 1 Alderman, and the Independent people 1.

Our Works of Improvement Progressing.—We are glad to see that two of the works of internal improvement chartered by our last Legislature, are in fair progress, and promise a speedy completion.—The plank road from Fayetteville west, is progressing with considerable rapidity: the part already finished has more than satisfied the friends of the work that it will fully answer the purposes for which it is intended. From present indications the good citizens of our State will not be compelled to wait long before they can see this in full operation, and affording its untold facilities to a large part of the State. Nearly allied to this, in the benefits it will confer, is the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement. The activity and energy which is exhibited by the contractors and all who are interested in it, indicate the fact that they will soon have a market at their doors, and will soon be placed on an equal footing with other parts of the country.

These two works will open a large and fertile portion of our State to the markets of the world: and will give our people an opportunity of competing with the citizens of other States on fair and equal terms.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Colorado River.

The Austin (Texas) Gazette states that Captain Cheatham has returned from the survey of the Colorado river, having accompanied the corps of engineers appointed to that duty. He gives a most favorable account of the river, which he considers well adapted to small steamers. The raft is the only obstruction of any importance, and, from its peculiar position, he thinks it can be removed by the aid of a good steam boat. In a communication to the Gazette, Captain Cheatham says:

For a distance of twelve miles after leaving Austin, we found the river quite shoaly, and straight; thence to Bastrop it became more crooked, and, with the exception of some rocky obstructions in a few shoals, which can be easily removed, it is a fine river for small boats. At Columbus there is a shoal, in the bed of which there are a great many rocks, but boats can easily get up over them. From Austin to the head of the raft, it may be safely pronounced a fine river for boats capable of carrying the burthen of four hundred bales of cotton. The snags are few. The banks of the river are caving in very much, and a great deal of timber is, in consequence, falling into the river. Thirteen distinct or separate formations constitute the obstructions known as the raft—some of them very bad. This raft is in a very wide part of the river, and for a distance of ten miles, when detached, it can be scattered so as to pass off without catching in the narrow parts of the river.

Ocean Steamers.—The weekly trips of the Cunard line of steamers will begin this day, (6th April) from Liverpool, and on the 1st proximo from New York and Boston. The Collins steamers will commence running semi-monthly on the 27th instant, and weekly about the 1st of June. The Franklin, of the Havre line, will begin her trips to Havre next month, and her mate will be ready in the fall. The Bremen line now leave Southampton and New York once a month. The City of Glasgow will leave Glasgow on the 16th instant for New York, and thereafter leave each port in alternate months. The Helena Sloman is to leave Hamburg on the 10th inst., and her trips will be bi-monthly.

Annexed are the names of all the ships composing each line:

Collins' Line—Atlantic, Pacific, Artic, Baltic, Adriatic.
Glasgow Line—City of Glasgow.
Hamburg Line—Helena Sloman.
Bremen Line—Washington, Herman.
Havre Line—Franklin.
Cunard Line—Asia, Africa, America, Caledonia, Cambria, Europa, Hibernia, Niagara, Canada.

Here are twenty splendid steamers to connect America and Europe.

The brig Sutton at Boston, brings dates from Buenos Ayres to the 19th Jan'y. On the 16th a destructive fire broke out in the city, which destroyed a great number of buildings, among others the establishment of Mr. Armstrong, whose loss was about 25,000 or 30,000 patacoons, or upwards of 20,000 Spanish dollars. Santa Maria *saltadero*, or slaughterhouse, was also destroyed.

American Smelted Copper in England.—An importation from America took place in the early part of the week of great importance to our mining interests, being no less than 300 tons of copper, the produce of the smelting works of the United States. It was taken into Swansea, direct from Liverpool, and is estimated as worth upwards of £20,000.—*Mining Journal.*

Steamer New World.—Capt. Kemp of the barque Creamore, arrived this morning, in thirty days from Pernambuco, reports that on the 4th of March, he passed the steamer New World, Capt. Nickerson, which left this port about the 9th of February, going into Pernambuco. Capt. K. says she was going into that port in fine style, and every thing about her seemed in fine order. This is the vessel about which there was some legal difficulty at the time of her leaving port.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Curry-Comb for the Nursery.

Everybody knows the celebrated tale of the illustrious Mother Goose, commencing with "This is the house that Jack built. From the following extract, which we make from the letter of a correspondent of the New York Herald, it appears that the curry comb scene at the White House is to be immortalized and handed down to posterity, side by side with the nursery tale before alluded to. The writer says that the new form in which the history of the remarkable scene appears, is the work of a witty Senator, who handed it to Gen. Foote very soon after he had administered the curry-comb senatorial to Senator Seward. It runs thus:

"This is the man that conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista.

"This is the horse which bore the man who conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista.

"This is the curry-comb which curried the horse which bore the man who conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista.

"This is the senator who presented the curry-comb which curried the horse which bore the man who conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista.

"This is the other senator who curried that senator who presented the curry-comb which curried the horse which bore the man who conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista."

Circumstantial Evidence.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember, in one where I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not seem to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased was killed by a shot, a gun shot in the head, and he produced the matted hair and the stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. A basin of warm water was brought into the court, and as the blood gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun, which proved to be half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pocket when he was taken. He was hanged.—*Lord Eldon's Note Book.*

Not Skinned.—A story, some time since, went the rounds, to the effect that a California emigrant, by the name of Wasson, had been flayed alive by Indians. An acquaintance of the young man writes to the Chicago Democrat in contradiction of the story, and states that Wasson is now digging gold in El Dorado.

Paying Her Debt by the Aid of Guano.—A London letter in the New York Courier, dated 8th ult., says that the Government of Peru, which for the last twenty years has neglected to pay the interest on her national debt, has at last agreed to recognise the debt, pay the interest and also create a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidating the principal by annual instalments. The rapid increase of the demand for guano, found on the rocky shores of Peru, the sale of which is a government monopoly, is said to have been the cause of this prosperous condition of the Peruvian treasury.

A ruffian recently bit off a man's ear. Strange enough, he was immediately bound over to keep the *piece.* Wonder if he has.

John M. Barrett, Esq., who was arrested in South Carolina on suspicion of being opposed to slavery, and subsequently released on bail, died at Dublin, Indiana, on the 23d. The New Castle Courier says, he died of a disease brought on by long confinement within the damp and unwholesome walls of a southern prison.

The Lumber Trade.—The Albany and Troy papers state that some 60,000,000 feet of lumber is to go to California as soon as received by the canal from these cities. Maine has sent out her millions of feet. North Carolina has just shipped 242,000 feet of pine lumber, 70,000 feet of which are in house frames, 245,000 shingles, and 80,000 bricks, to the gold region.

Exchequer of Mexico.—The House of Representatives of the Mexican Congress adopted, on the 19th ultimo, with an amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Government to negotiate $900,000 of the money to be paid by the United States.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. M. Schulken, to Miss Nancy Jane Brooksher.

In this county, on the 4th instant, by J. G. Pickett, Esq., Mr. Elijah Hewlett, to Miss Almira, daughter of Mr. Jesse Craig.

In Cumberland county, on the 22d ult., Mr. Neill Marsh, to Miss Caroline Smith.

In Robeson county, Mr. Jackson Townsend, to Miss Sarah Jane Thompson.

In Cumberland county, Mr. L. M. Gillis, to Miss Ann McInnis, daughter of Angus McInnis.

In Moore county, Mr. Duncan Preast, of Cumberland, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Mr. Archibald Buchan.

At Topsail Sound, in this county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. M. D. Moore, Mr. John W. Howard, to Miss Sarah Caroline, youngest daughter of Aaron Alexander, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Fennell, wife of Owen Fennell, Esq., aged 42 years and 7 months.

In New York, on the 26th ult., Mr. Thos. L. Callender, in his 62d year. He was a native of Wilmington, but resided in New York for many years.

In Washington City, on the 1st instant, Mr. David Bell, formerly of Fayetteville, aged 31 years.

In Chatham county, Mr. Wm. Guthrie, aged 74 years.

In Lincoln county, Mr. Thos. Hampton, in the 76th year of his age.

In Salisbury, on the 18th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth R. Caldwell, wife of Charles F. Fisher, Esq., and daughter of the Hon. David F. Caldwell, in her 26th year.

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOS. H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.
March 15, 1850 — 27-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.
March 15, 1850 — 27-te
Town papers please copy till election.

Voters of New Hanover—I announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County, and solicit your votes at the ensuing election. S. D. WALLACE.
March 8, 1850 — 26-tf
Papers of the town will copy till otherwise ordered.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:

Fellow-Citizens—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.
New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 — 23-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM SELLARS as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, at the election on the first Saturday (4th) in May next.
March 15, 1850 — 27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. Asa A. Hartsfield, as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major David Williams.
April 5, 1850. — 30-te

County Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 13th of March, 1850:

Whereas, there exists vacancies in the former delegation of New Hanover county in the Legislature of this State, and whereas, it has heretofore been the custom of the Democratic party of New Hanover county to hold county conventions, for the purpose of selecting suitable county candidates, and also with a view to a more perfect organization of the party in said county; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the democratic citizens of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, respectfully recommend that a county convention be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court next; and

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren of each Captain's precinct in said county, the propriety of their sending three delegates from each of their respective precincts, to said convention; and that said convention have full authority to nominate suitable county candidates, to be voted for at the ensuing August Election, to fill the respective offices for which they may be selected.

On motion,

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions recommending a county convention, be requested to be published in the "Journal" till the meeting of said convention.

WM. S. LARKINS, Ch'n.
John Shepard, Sec'y.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS wanted for *every State and county in the Union*, to canvass for subscribers for the "*Life of James K. Polk*," and the "*Life of John C. Calhoun*," being a biography of their lives and public services, with an *Appendix*, containing their *most important* speeches, &c. The life of James K. Polk will be ready by the 15th of May, and the latter on the 1st day of July.

The books will be 400 pages, large 12 mo., printed on fine white paper, uniform in style, with portraits on steel. Price $1 25.

For further particulars apply (post-paid) to the Publisher, JAMES M. ALDEN, Auburn, New York.

☞ The books will be sold only by duly authorized Agents. Also, just published, "*U. S. Exploring Expeditions*," by Wilkes & Lynch, a valuable book for Agents.
April 12, 1850 — 31-1t

A CARD.

MR. LORING:

MY attention was called by a friend, this morning, to a Card which appears in your paper, signed by Messrs. London, Reid, Baker, and other gentlemen of Wilmington, which in effect, charges me with gross neglect of my duty to the travelling public, and an indifference to the property of freighters committed to my charge. These are very gross offences in one of my calling, and if I am guilty of them, are calculated not only to destroy the public confidence in me, and thus take away my present means of obtaining an honest living, but also to compromise the interest of my employers. I am constrained therefore, however unwilling, to intrude myself upon the public, and to beg that they will not condemn me unheard. These charges could not well be more loose and general. They cover indeed almost every species of delinquency, of which as an officer of a Steamboat line, I could be guilty, but I am persuaded that the only occasion which I have given these gentlemen for their wholesale denunciation of me, through the public prints, is the fact, that they happened to have been left at Elizabethtown last Saturday, after the Henrietta passed that place, on her way down to Wilmington, under my command. How far I am responsible for this accident, the public can better decide, when they learn, that notwithstanding the inference which may well be drawn from the suppositions of the "Card," *no one of these gentlemen did present themselves upon the landing, and desire transportation upon the boat*, nor did I learn that they had any such intention, until my arrival in Wilmington.

As soon as the circumstance was brought to my notice by the Agents here, (Messrs. Carroll & Fennell,) I expressed my regret, for I would not willingly disoblige them, or any one, and although it would have been highly inconvenient in the swollen state of the river on Saturday morning, to have obtained a landing at Elizabeth, and I had not on board any freight, nor had I any other occasion for stopping there, the fact that Messrs. Reid, Baker, London and M. B. Smith, were in the town, and might desire transportation to Wilmington, would have been sufficient to have induced me to stop the boat for their accommodation, but so far from the truth being that they or either of them, or any other gentleman, were on the landing and hailed the boat and desired a passage, as might be inferred from the ambiguous language of their Card, *I did not even known they were in the town, or in the vicinity.*

I cannot well understand, what these gentlemen mean, by there being "a general and almost universal sentiment," (of dissatisfaction, I presume) against me; if an earnest desire to discharge my duty, so far as my poor ability goes, to my employers and the public, deserves condemnation and reproach, then indeed am I guilty; but I am indebted to them, and to the circumstance of their unfortunate detention for this information. I have been for two years and better, in the employment of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, and it is certain that neither my employers or my friends, or myself, have known it before. And I cannot but complain that without giving me an opportunity for explanation or apology, these highly respectable gentlemen, should have suffered their names to be used for the purpose of injuring an unfortunate young man, whose sole crime is, that he has unintentionally and innocently provoked their displeasure. And being it is true but a poor and humble citizen, had they not deemed it necessary to have demanded from me an explanation, there are those here, who would I think have satisfied them, that I am not ordinarily so unmindful of my own interests or those of the Company as to have voluntarily given them or any others just cause of offence, and that on the contrary, they might have been reminded, that on quite a recent occasion, upon being notified by Mr. Reid, that two of their number, (Messrs. M. B. Smith and London,) were in town, and probably disposed to take passage on the boat, I waited sometime, perhaps twenty minutes after discharging all my freight, for their appearance at the landing.

Respectfully, WILLIAM T. EVANS,
Capt. Hen. S. B. Co.
April 12th, 1850 — 31-1t.

Commercial.

Fayetteville, April 9.—4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents. Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 cents. No change in Cotton. Flour has advanced, and is in demand at $4 50 to $5. Corn 60 to 65 cents.

Newberne, April 8th.—Naval Stores.—Dip $2 10 and Scrape $1 15. Tar $1 05. Corn $2 00. Bacon 6c.; hams 7c. Lard 7c.

Charleston, April 10.—Cotton—Market quiet. Sales of 200 bales at 10¾ to 12 cents.

New York, April 6th.—Naval Stores—The receipts of Rosin have been large, and sales have been made of 4,500 bbls. Wilmington Common, part before arrival, at $1 05 and $1 10, and $1 15, delivered; 2,000 bbls. North County, $1, delivered, and 400 bbls. at 75 cents, afloat; 250 bbls. White Rosin, $2 67 a $3 per 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is dull, with small transactions at 32 cents, cash. Turpentine is quiet, and Tar is inactive.

Boston, April 6th.—Naval Stores—We notice a fair demand for Spirits Turpentine, and sales to the extent of 250 bbls. at 33c, cash, and 35c, 6 mos. In Tar there have been sales of Wilmington at $1 87½ per bbl., 6 mos. Rosin and Pitch are rather dull.

New York, April 9—6 P. M.—Flour $4 87 a $5 62; Corn 56 a 58c; Oats 37 a 43c; Mess Pork $10; Prime $8 25; Lard 6¼c; Coffee 9¾ a 10¼c per lb; Sugar 4¼ a 5¼c per lb; Molasses 25½ a 26c; Cotton 11¾; Whiskey 22½ a 23c per gall.

Philadelphia, April 9—6 P. M.—Flour $4 81; Corn 54 a 55c; Oats 34 a 37c; Rye 58 a 59c; Mess Pork 10 62 a $10 68; Prime 8 94 a $9; Lard 6¼ a 6¾c; Sugars 4¼ a 5¼c; Molasses 26 a 26½c; Coffee dull; Rice 3¼ a 3¾c per lb; Whiskey 21 a 22c per gall.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Europa.

Liverpool, March 22.—Naval Stores—No sales reported in Turpentine or Tar. American Rosin in fair demand; 600 to 700 barrels sold at 3s 3d to 3s 4d, with a few at 3s 5d per cwt.

Provisions—American have been steady and maintain full prices, with a slight advance in some articles.

Rice—150 tierces Carolina sold at 18s 6d to 20s.

Cotton—The Cotton market is dull. The only new feature in our proceedings is the increasing demand for export. Yesterday upward of 2,000 bales American were purchased for the continent. But with this addition to our ordinary business, we have still to reduce the quotations nearly ⅛d per lb on all qualities of American, except perhaps fair to good Orleans. The committee of brokers place fair Uplands at 6⅜d, Mobile at 6⅜d, and Orleans at 6⅝d.

California Market—per Steamer Cherokee.

San Francisco, March 1.—Bricks are in demand and commanding $45 per thousand, as brick buildings are now being erected.

Boots.—No sale of moment for thick—thin of all descriptions are in demand, at 6 a $20 per pair for light, and 25 a $30 for heavy.

Candles have declined during the month; large sales of Sperm have been made at $4,25, and last at $1, for 100 boxes. Tallow, good American, 40 a 43.

Coal remains without material change; sales at 35 a $40 per ton.

Cattle—Have fallen in value; sales at from $15 a $20 per head, in large quantities. Beef is getting better in quality.

Coffee.—Manilla and Rio is very scarce; sales have been made at 12½, 13 and 15 cents.

Clothing.—Fine is in good demand, and commands high rates. Light common, no sales; thick woollen high, in demand.

Domestic Goods—Remain the same, without transactions, dry goods are in retail demand.

Drugs and Dyes.—Many changes have been made in prices current. Sales of some have been made at wholesale during the month. The market is well supplied.

Fish.—Mackeral No. 1, per bbl., $25; do. No. 2, $20; Codfish, 3,50 a $4; Herrings, scarce.

Fruits.—Are scarce and not in usual demand. A large sale of raisins was made at $7.

Furniture.—Very high; French bedsteads $100, mattresses $20; chairs, superior, per dozen, $300; chairs, American, $60; chairs, ordered, per dozen, 20 a $40; Brussels carpeting 3 a $4; common carpeting 1 a $2; other kinds of furniture high in proportion. A cargo of superior French has met sales at extravagant rates—$1,000 and upwards for a set of chairs, sofas, &c.

Hardware.—A large quantity is in the market, and good rates obtained for immediate wants: tools scarce, high and in demand; Swedish bar iron 5 a 7c. per lb. General articles have no sale, except locks and knobs, from 25 to $40 per dozen; stoves 20 a $100, depending on size.

Lumber.—The value has varied much during the month. It is held by the largest portion of merchants, each having a different price—sales of good have been effected by some at $80, and others as high af $175. The following are the quotations:—Houses, 12x15, 20x30, &c. firm, $200, to $600; Common, $60 a $75; American, $85 a $165; Shingles, per M, $25; Oars, per foot, 15c. The low rates of labor and abundance of lumber have caused a preference for temporary erection of buildings, according to taste—hence the decline. The character of buildings sent is not calculated for the class of people remaining here during the mining season.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 4—Br. Schr. Æolus, Stubbs, Turks Island, to G. W. Davis; with salt.
Schr. Cicero, Baker, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Schr. Denmark, Crowell, Savannah, to Geo. Harriss; with salt.
Schr. Col. Satterly, Davis, Charleston, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.
5—Brig Shamrock, Willard, Charleston, to Russell & Kendrick; with salt.
Schr. W. S. Robbins, Smith, Charleston, in ballast, to Russell & Kendrick.
6—Schr. Fidelia, Goward, N. York, in ballast, to master.
7—Brig David Duffell, Podger, New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Brig Viator, Parks, New York, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.
Schr. Elouise, Robinson, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Schr. Louisine, Smith, St. Thomas, to E. J. Lutterloh; with sugar and molasses. Left Brig Fidelia and Schr. Henrietta.
Schr. Richmond, Ober, Boston, to Ellis & Russell; with stone for Fort Caswell.
8—Brig Gallio, Brown, Boston, (at Quarantine,) to Barry, Bryant & Adams.
9—Schr. Mohawk, Johnson, Boston, in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Schr. H. Westcott, Foster, Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.
10—Brig Albemarle, Comery, Charleston, in ballast, to George Harriss.
Brig R. & S. Lamson, Moor, Portsmouth, N. H., to Russell & Kendrick; with hay and potatoes.
Brig L. R. Palmer, Parks, Charleston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.
Barque Thomas Prince, Hallowell, New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.
Schr. Loella, Lewis, Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss; with stone for Fort Caswell.
Brig Guluare, Ellener, Charleston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.
Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. to sundry persons.
Schr. Democrat, Berry, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.
Steamer Wm. B. Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

CLEARED.

4—Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with 850 bbls. rosin, 90 do. pitch, 28,000 feet lumber.
5—Schr. J. G. King, Wainwright, New York, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with 102 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1523 do. rosin.
Schr. G. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 25 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 do. tar, 17 do. rosin, 58 bales cotton goods and yarns.
Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, New York, by G. W. Davis.
Schr. Antoinette, Brown, Boston, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with 212 bbls. rosin, 100,000 ft. lumber, peanuts, &c.
Schr. Vandalia, Mullen, Hartford, Conn., by George Harriss; with 75,000 feet lumber.
7—Br. Schr. Evander, Enos, Matanzas, by G. W. Davis; with lumber.
Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, Hyde county, N. C., by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.
Schr. J. Holmes, Lodge, Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 36 bbls. spirits turpentine, 750 do. rosin, 187 do. pitch, 41,000 feet lumber, 31 bales cotton goods.
8—Schr. Major Ringgold, Richards, Matanzas, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 75,000 lumber, 50,000 shingles.
9—Brig John Dawson, Rodick, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 175,000 feet lumber.
Brig Montillo, Adams, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with naval stores.
Schr. Albion, Lufkin, Wilmington, Del., by W. M. Harriss; with 85,000 feet lumber.
10—Br. Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Liverpool, by G. W. Davis; with 1116 bbls. turpentine, 600 do. tar.
Schr. Melvina, Sleight, Philadelphia, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 83,000 feet lumber, 100 bbls. rosin.
Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. for sundry persons.
Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
Brig Denmark, Roncy, Cadiz, (Spain,) by Barry, Bryant & Adams.
11—Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.
Schr. Cicero, Baker, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 800 bbls. tar and rosin, 21,000 feet lumber.
Brig Eliza Jane, Brown, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh.
12—Schr. Col. Satterly, Davis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, cotton, sheetings, yarn, &c.

Brig Morea, Morton, hence for San Francisco, was spoken 15th March, leaking badly, and was making for Bermuda.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, April 11, 1850.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 8	a $	8½
Middlings,	6½	a	7½
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	7	a	7½
Western,	0	a	0
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	00	a	1 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	15	a	25
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	6 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	51	a	52
Meal, bush.,	60	a	62½
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	13½	a	14
St. Domingo,	11½	a	12½
Laguyra,	14	a	15
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	16	a	18
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	14	a	16
Sperm,	40	a	45
Adamantine,	31	a	32
EGGS, per doz.,	10	a	12½
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 50
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	65	a	70
Eastern,	00	a	70
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	1 00
LUMBER, River; per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	10 00	a	10 50
Wide do.	0 00	a	4 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey, rec.	31	a	32
Do. N.O. do.	29	a	30
Do. Old Nick,	00	a	75
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40
Peach do.	00	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies,	19	a	20
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	4 00	a	4 50
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	1 90
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	3 00
Hard,	0 00	a	1 10
Tar,	1 00	a	1 05
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
Rosin, No.1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No.2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No.3,	67½	a	70
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	24½	a	00
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Linseed, N C.	80	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	0 00	a	0 00
Black Eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	60	a	62½
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh, per lb.	0	a	0
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.	0 00	a	1 25
Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	10	a	15
Do. dead,	12½	a	25
Turkeys, live,	40	a	80
Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Turks Island.	00	a	15½
Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12½
Contract,	2 50	a	4 00
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	12 00
Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7
Porto Rico,	7	a	8
St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
Mill, prime,	6 00	a	7 00
Do ord'y,	4 25	a	5 50
Do. inf'r,	3 00	a	4 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	6	a	7
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $	28
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	50	a	00
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	65
Lumber, per M.,	6 00	a	7 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1850.

Bacon—Continues to arrive freely, and no improvement in prices.

Corn—Market fully supplied, and no change in price. No change in Meal.

Flour—Fayetteville super. scarce, and we quote at $5 50 per barrel.

Hay—Sale of 80 bales prime Eastern Hay at 70 cents per 100 lbs., on the wharf.

Lard—Full stock, and sales dull at quotations.

Lumber—Some 4 rafts flooring boards have changed hands at $10, a $10 50 per M.

Molasses and Sugar—Received 9 hhds. Molasses and 18 bbls. Sugar from St. Thomas. The Molasses is held at 25 cents per gallon, and the Sugar at 7½ cts. per lb., by the lot.

Naval Stores.—Receipts of Turpentine since our last report have reached something near 10,000 barrels. The prices have ranged from $1 95 to $1 90 for soft, and $1 10 for hard, closing to day with sales of about 4,000 barrels, since late yesterday evening, at our lowest quotation. *Tar*—Sales of about 1,000 barrels at $1 05, $1 02 and $1 per barrel. *Rosin*—A slight advance has taken place in No. 3 Rosin. We quote sales of 1,000 barrels at 70 cts. per bbl; 600 do. at 67½ cents, and 1,000 barrels at 65 cents. The market closed at 67½ and 70 cents per barrel, with a light stock, and holders asking higher prices. The market is unsettled for Rosin. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of several hundred casks at 24½ cents per gal., and $1 75 for the barrels not returnable.

Peas—We hear of no sales of Ground Peas this week. The crop has about all been disposed of. Black Eye Peas scarce. A fair supply of Cow Peas, and sales, as they arrive, at quotations.

Potatoes—100 barrels Irish Eating Potatoes sold at $1 25 per barrel.

Salt—Received coastwise 400 sacks, and sold at 80 cents per sack, 90 days. Also, received 3,000 bushels from Turk's Island, which was taken for the Fayetteville market at 15½ cents per bushel, 90 days.

Staves—But few Staves of any description arriving. Our figures represent the last sales.

Shingles—But little doing in Shingles. Last sale at $1 12½ per thousand.

Timber.—Some 15 rafts of Timber have been taken by Millers, within the range of our figures. See table.

Freights.—Owing to the number of vessels in port for the last two weeks, Freights have declined to 25 a 28 cents per barrels to New York, under and on deck. See table for present rates.

Exchange.—Bank rates of Exchange on Northers Cities 1 per cent. premium.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS may certify, that for a number of years, my wife was sorely afflicted with a complication of diseases, such as Liver complaint and dropsy in the chest, &c., attendant mostly on females; and after having tried various popular medicines of the day, and applied to several physicians of the old school, without, however, receiving from them any permanent relief; I was finally induced to apply to Dr. Schonwald, by whom, I am happy to say, through the blessings of God, and the aid of Botanic medicines, she has been restored to *perfect health.*

In giving publicity to the above, I am prompted by no other motives than for the benefit of others, should there be any similarly situated as she formally was. Having implicit confidence in Dr. Schonwald's professional skill and medicines, I cheerfully recommend him to the notice of the afflicted. JOS. L. KEEN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1850. — 31-tf

SUGAR and Molasses. Just received and now in store, St. Croix Sugar and Porto Rico Molasses. For sale by
April 12.—[31-1t.] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

MOLASSES. Bbls of New Orleans, wholesale and retail; Cardenas, by the barrel, " "
Low for cash, at GEO H. KELLEY'S

FRESH Flour. 15 bbls pure Genesee and Hiram Smith's brands; 15 half bbls. Fulton and City mills. Any that does not prove good will be taken back. All low for cash, at
April 12] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Artificials, at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhare. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates.

3, 4, 5 and 6-4 Unbleached and White Shirtings.—For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

HAMS.—A lot of very superior Hams. For sale by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

BEDSTEADS—BEDSTEADS!
AT THE N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We have now on hand the largest stock of Bedsteads ever offered in this market.
15 high post Sacking Bottom;
24 " " Slat "
18 " " Cord "
48 low " " "
36 tester " " 20 low post Slat.
The above are a superior article, being manufactured to order for this market expressly. G. & W. A. GWYER.

PER SCHR. ELOUISE:
JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—8 Sofas; [redacted]
1 dozen Fuel Racks, cheap article;
1 " Toilet Pails; 6 Refrigerators;
1 " Wire Fenders; 6 Bureaus, low price.
For sale at the lowest prices for cash.
April 12] G. & W. A. GWYER.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.
THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyard Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic)	$5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar)	7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar)	10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy	15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each	12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano	15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of
BUNYARD BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 — 31-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE attention of Teachers and Parents is called to the following School Books, just received, and for sale at the Book Store, Wilmington.
BY R. C. SMITH.
Smith's Introductory Arithmetic, or First Book in Arithmetic, 12 mo., price 12½ cents.
Do. Practical and Mental Arithmetic, or Second Book in Arithmetic, 288 pages, 18 mo., 33 cts. Key to do.
Do. New Arithmetic, or Third Book in Arithmetic, 312 pages, 12 mo., 50 cents. Key to do., 50 cts.
Do. First Book in Geography, revised edition, 37½ cts.
Do. Quarto Second Book in Geography, or Sequel to the First Book, 75 cents.
Do. Geography and Atlas, or Third Book for Academies, &c., 67½ cents.
Do. Illustrated Astronomy, in quarter form, illustrated with 28 diagrams, $1.
Do. Abridged Astronomy, 12 mo., with plates, 38 cts.
TOWN'S SERIES.
Intermediate Reader, 168 pages, 12 mo., 25 cents.
North American Second Class Reader, or Town's Fourth Book, by D. B. Town, 288 pages, 12 mo., cloth, 50 cents.
Intellectual Algebra, Oral Exercises in Algebra, for Common Schools, by D. B. Town, 216 pages, 12 mo., 38 cts. Key to do, 38 cents.
Ackerman's Natural History, first book, 288 pages, 12 mo., 50 cents. Also, a large variety of other School Books. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

PILLOW Case Linens and Cottons. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

LACE and Muslin Capes and Collars.
For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

LACE, White, Blue, Green and Yellow Musquito Netting. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MOURNING Dress Goods. Black Barege, Muslins, Ginghams, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Canton Cloth, Granadine and Silks. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PLANTATION Linen and Cotton Osnaburgs.
For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLUE Drills and Denims. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

MARLBORO' and Manchester Stripes.
For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MARSEILLES and Lancaster Quilts, superior quality. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PRINTED Muslins and Lawns, all qualities.
For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

6, 10 and 12-4 White and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

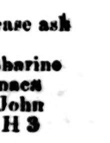
SUPERIOR Oil Cloths, for Floors and Tables.
For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

IRISH and French Linens. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK Lace, Mantillas, and Scarfs. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

WHITE and Colored, Canton Crape Shawls. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

STRAW Matting. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

FOUR NEGROES AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 4th day of May next, I shall expose to public sale, at my residence, in Holly Shelter district, New Hanover county, for division, FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, the property of the heirs of Henry Williams, sen., deceased. Terms at sale.
DAVID WILLIAMS, Guardian.
April 12th, 1850. — 31-3t

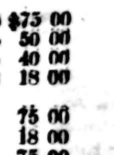
LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st March, 1850.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Alexander, A	Gary, Alfred	Noland, Catharine
Almonds, David	Gary, W T	Outlaw, Annaes
Alexander, Mary E	Gardner, Ann	Parsonage, John
Allen, Eliza	Gibbons, J W	Parks, Wm H 3
Addams, James A	Gibson, John	Peacock, L
Anderson, J J 2	Griswold, James	Pettifer, Richard
Anthony, G W E	Gray, Charles	Pettifer, Julia
Ashler, W	Griffing, John C	Percy, John H
Barth, William	Goodhue, Mary	Perkins, capt
Baily, Lyman	Hall, Willis	Phœbus, George
Baldwin, S A	Hanlee, Thomas	Pinkham, W
Barnes, R	Hamlet, H S	Platt, W J
Barkley, Sarah E	Harlan & Hollingsworth;	Porter, Eshor
Barret, L	Hardin, C M	Porter, C H
Beery, C F	Hazeltine, A 2	Potter, C D
Betts, Mary	Haws, Elijah	Potter, F W
Bell, Eliza	Hall, Richard P	Powell, E E
Biggs, James	Hall, Eliza	Poindexter, J J
Biggs, Mary	Hewet, J T	Pool, A C
Blalock, James	Hensly, T G	Price, George
Black, A C	Hines, John	Pridgen, J J 2
Blodworth, T W	Hines, Lewis	Ramesdale, H W
Blanks, Sarah A	Heins, John	Rodrick, R
Bogart, Maritte	Hill, W R	Ray, Elizabeth
Bringhurst, Edw'rd	Hill, John	Reid, James G
Bradford, A J	Howard, H P	Reynolds, George
Brocklehurst, A 3	Hodges, David	Richardson, A J
Brock, C W	Howell, Hiram	Rice, J F
Brown, Stilman	Howell, William	Rice, D
Braswell, Thomas 2	Hopes, Christmas	Robbins, Samuel H
Braswell, Lucinda	Jaquett, A M	Russell, John J
Bryan, David	Jacobs, William	Savage, Emily
Bryan, Mary A	Jackson, George	Sheppard, W B
Bryant, Mary E	Johnson, Benjamin 2	Sheppard, John A
Brantly, Adeline	Johnson, A P	Sheppard, Alfred
Berins, E	Johnson, R A	Singletary, F C
Buie, S B	Johnson, Polly	Spencer, S B
Butler, mr	Johnson, Martha	Strode, C P
Brock, J M	Jones, Allen	Steelman, A
Beauford, Wm	Joice, Hannah A	Storer, John
Burnet, Margaret	Keyes, Stephen	Sutton, Ann
Carter, A M	Kellog, W	Swinson, A J
Carraway, W	King, David	Sonner, Thomas
Cains, Elizabeth	Lewis, D	Smith, W B
Chapman, C	Lewis, J C	Smith, N H
Corbit, J T	Lee, P W	Smith, Josiah
Corbit, W R	Lennon, G W	Smith, James
Cordel, David	Marshall, Wm 2	Taylor, B F
Colley, E K	Magill, James	Tate, Dan'l D
Cowan, mrs E J	Martin, James	Thatcher, W & A
Croom, Ann E	Mallet, John	Thomson, Joseph
Crabtree, Ruben	Mallet, Charles	Townley, James
Crawford, R B & Co	Merick, David	Varnand, R
Davis, Moses	Merrill, Allen	Vernon, A M
Devane, A B C	Mitchel, David	Vest, A
Deming, S B	Miller, G D	VanRiswick, John
Dickerson, William	Miller, A W	Wallace, George W
Durrell, Joseph	Morrow, William	Walker, William H
Dye, J C 2	Mowery, S L	Walker, Sophronia A
Eldridge, J T	Moran & Cary	Watts, Joshua
Ennet, Z A	Murrey, Harriet C	West, Philip A
Edwards, George 2	Mun, John Aron	Whitty, Owen
Fentriss, A 2	McClanny, Leonora	Whitehead, B 3
Ferriss, R L	McDowell, John A	Winchester, John
Fenner, W R	McGowan	Wiggins, W B
Fenasey, David	McIlhenny, mrs M	Williard, W H
Farr, Elizabeth	Nevens, James A	Williams, Joel
Frser, James	Newton, C O	Woolfolk, S C
Freeman, Hetty J	Nichols, David	Worthy Patriarch.
Garvy, J T 2		

[30-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE:

JAMES H. COOKE, No. 92 Broadway, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,) NEW YORK, has now in store a full and complete assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, to which he is daily making large additions.

Purchasers of articles in his line, would do well to look at his stock, among which will be found every article for the complete furnishing of a house, ranging with the following low rates:

High Post Bedsteads, from	$7 00 to	$75 00
Mahog'y French do. "	18 00 to	50 00
Walnut do. do. "	15 00 to	40 00
Cottage do. do. "	6 00 to	18 00
Mattrasses at the lowest market rates.		
Sofas, city manufacture	20 00 to	75 00
Rocking Chairs, mahogany	6 00 to	18 00
Mahogany Parlor Chairs, (per dozen)	50 00 to	75 00

Bureaus, Card Tables, Book Cases, and Wardrobes, of the finest qualities, and warranted equal to any in the market.

☞ Particular attention paid to boxing and shipment of goods, which is done by most experienced hands.
New York, March 8, 1850 — 26-is3m

SICILY Oranges. 45 boxes Sicily Oranges, just landed. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

JUST Received and for sale.—20 bags Coffee; Cuba, Laguira, and Rio. 7 hhds. Sugars; Muscovado and Porto Rico; 20 bbls. Southern Clarified. For sale by
OWEN HOLMES.

FLOUR.—42 Bbls. Fayetteville, assorted brands. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Arrival of the Europa.—Two weeks later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Steamship Europa at New York, we have two weeks later news from Europe.—There is but little of importance beyond a slight decline in Cotton, say about ¼ cent on Mobile, and ⅛ on Upland. No change in Naval Stores. Breadstuffs have slightly improved in prices and are held firmer.

In the British revenue for the year ending April 5th, 1850, there is stated to be a surplus of two and a quarter millions of pounds sterling, and an estimated surplus for the current year of half a million. A motion had been made in the House for the withdrawal of the squadron placed upon the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. After the most strenuous exertions against it on the part of the administration, the motion was defeated. The British press denounces the support of the African squadron as a miserable humbug, which totally fails to effect any good, at the same time that it involves an expenditure of over five millions of dollars per annum. A bill is shortly to be introduced for the abolition of the Vice Regal Court in Ireland. The Queen is to reside in Dublin a part of each year.—The potato crop is planted very extensively in Ireland, and an effort is made to extend the culture of flax to the South and West. The flax and linen business has previously been confined to the North.

The Grecian blockade has ceased, the French intervention having been accepted, and the British claims guaranteed. It is announced that the Pope will return to Rome in the beginning of the present month.

The sentences of death pronounced against the Hungarian leaders has been commuted into imprisonment for longer or shorter periods. There is no probability of any united German Government.—There is little new from France. Still more restrictive measures are to be put in force against the press. The recent elections have passed off quietly. Trade is brisk in the Provinces, but somewhat depressed in Paris. Prussia and Austria have withdrawn their demand upon Switzerland for the extradition of political refugees. In Russia the winter has been more severe than any within the memory of man.

More Gold from California.

The steamship Cherokee and Empire City arrived at New York on the 5th instant from Chagres, bringing over two millions and a half in gold dust, and two hundred and thirty passengers. The news from San Francisco is up to the 1st of March. Business was then very brisk, the dry season having set in and labor at the mines commenced under the most favorable auspices; miners having been even more successful than during previous years. Prices of produce, lumber, etc., were rapidly declining, and real estate at a stand.

American flour was selling at San Francisco at $10 per bbl. Cattle, $20 per head. Lumber, $175 to $180 per thousand. Pork, $26 a $27 per bbl. Mess Beef, $12 a $15. Brandy, $8 per case; Gin, $4.

The arrival of the Cherokee and Empire City has created considerable excitement in the Northern cities, and a large emigration may be expected.

A fire occurred at Chagres on the night of the 23d of March, which destroyed the larger part of the town.

The Galphin Claim.

As this claim and its allowance by the Cabinet has been the theme of discussion by the press during the last week, and the merits of the case are not generally understood, we take the following account of the affair from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, a strong Whig paper, from which it appears that wherever the fault may lie, a fault, and a grievous one, certainly *does* exist, and that the Cabinet are responsible for it. The Tribune correspondent says:

1. That this is a very old claim, (none the worse for that,) growing out of certain transactions to which one Galphin, certain Indians, and the Royal Government of Georgia were parties, in or near 1773, before the breaking out of the Revolutionary War.

2. That the State of Georgia never recognized nor provided for the claim, [which was originally for lands,] but, having disposed of most of her wild lands to the Federal Government, turned the claimant over to that Government for satisfaction.

3. That this claim, though so venerable and well backed, never was admitted by our Government till 1846, or thereabouts, when a bill was got through both Houses directing the Treasury Department to audit and settle it on terms of justice and equity.

4. That it *was* so audited and settled under Secretary Walker, and the full estimated amount of the original claim paid over to the heirs and assigns of the original claimant, the sum being about $49,000.

5. That this sum was duly pocketed, but the claim still prosecuted (or afterwards revived) for interest on the amount so accorded for the seventy-six years intervening since the origin of the demand.

6. That Ex-Governor Geo. W. Crawford, of Georgia, now U. S. Secretary of War, was formerly agent of the claimants in prosecuting their claim, though he no longer appears as such on the record.

7. That Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, directed the proper officer of his Department to re-examine this claim for interest, and that officer (Comptroller Whittlesey) did so, and reported that there was nothing due the claimant, according to the principles established by the Government for the settlement of claims.

8. That Mr. Meredith permitted or directed an appeal to be taken from this decision to the Attorney General, (Reverdy Johnson,) who reported *in favor* of the validity and equity of the claim: whereupon,

9. Secretary Meredith directed its payment, and it *has been* paid, to the amount of some $190,000.

Such are the essential facts in the case, as reported in the newspapers. We do not see them directly confronted nor materially softened. Yet we insist that the fair fame of the parties concurring in or conniving at the passage of this second claim, imperatively *demands* a full explanation or clear refutation.

Intimations have appeared in several newspapers to the effect that the nature of Mr. Crawford's relation to the Galphin claim, and the particular facts connected with its prosecution before the Treasury Department, were known to the President of the United States. On the subject, the Republic of yesterday says:

"In mere justice to Mr. Crawford, who desires no one to share with him the responsibility of protecting his own honor, we feel bound to disabuse the public mind upon this point. We therefore declare that all the statements which have appeared in the public journals, connecting the President with the transactions in this matter, are without foundation. It was at no time brought to the knowledge of the President that a claim was in the course of prosecution before a member of his Cabinet, in which another member of his Cabinet was directly or indirectly interested. We are also informed that neither Mr. Meredith nor Mr. Johnson was made acquainted with Mr. Crawford's interest in the claim."

We also notice that a Democrat, formerly holding an important clerkship in the department, who made up the statements of the claim from documents, is out in the Washington Union in defence of the payment of the claim, and says that it is in accordance with the usual action of the Government in similar cases.

"Have you ever broke a horse?" inquired a horse jockey. "No, not exactly," replied Simon; "but I've broke three or four wagons."

From the Democratic Review for January, 1850.

Stability of the Union.

[CONCLUDED.]

Having learned by experience the best mode of emancipation, it is requisite, in order to practice it, that she should have an opportunity; and this may be found in the acquisition of new slave countries.

The contest that had so long been sustained in Parliament, against admitting slave-grown produce, was relaxed, and Lord John Russell, now the first Minister of the crown, moved to admit slave-grown sugar on the same terms as colonial. The necessity of furnishing the West Indies with laborers from the coast of Africa, is freely admitted, and incipient steps are being taken to permit such emigration. Why *free* black *emigrants* will work better than emancipated slaves, is not easily conceived. Freedom, at least British black freedom, may exist in changing the name, without altering the mode of coercion.—Flogging a black *emigrant* is a very benevolent operation, compared with chastising a black *slave*.—Every modern Philanthropist can give the reason for that. Meantime the World's Convention, which met at London in 1840, although foiled in its Texan schemes, persevered in that system of attack upon the institutions of the United States, which was to be instrumental in developing the new designs of the British government. The abolition party of the United States had, under the promptings of G. Thomson, now government member of Parliament for London, asserted the necessity of the abolition of slavery even at the expense of the Union. How a separation of the free-states from the slave-states was to diminish slavery in the latter is not easy to see, unless the latter were to be exposed to some new influence.—The political adventurers, dissolute negroes, an itinerant atheists, male and female, who, petted by the English, and stimulated by those who had aided the English government in its emancipation errors, perambulated the United States, haranguing, singing, spouting, and writing in favor of a dissolution of the Union, were for the most part met with the contempt they deserved; and it is a glorious example of the high-toned and comprehensive philosophy which pervades our people and the institutions they sustain—that these vagabond disseminators of treason, disunion and civil war, were disregarded and unnoticed. On the other hand, witness the chains and exile of John Mitchell and Smith O'Brien, with their noble compeers, punished with worse than death, not because they came from abroad to stir up insurrection and civil war in a land of strangers, but because on their own native soil they asked for those rights of freemen, which have ever been withheld from their unfortunate countrymen, and in the absence of which, they have cause to envy the material well-being of American slaves. Almost every country in Europe affords examples of executions during the past two years for political offences, far less than that of an attempt to excite a servile war. The American institutions are, however, based upon truth and justice, and perpetuated in the understanding of the people; they cannot, therefore, be shaken by the wicked sophistries of such monarchical tools.

Gradually the British commercial policy has accommodated itself to the fact, that the great staples which keep in operation the workshops of England are slave products, and that that condition of their production cannot be changed. She repeals, therefore, her duties on them, removes her discriminations, and throws open her navigation laws to the vessels of the world, for their transportation to her warehouses, and her whole colonial policy becomes changed. When England was emancipating her slaves in the West Indies—when her consul was exciting insurrection in Cuba—when her exertions were greatest to suppress the slave-trade—when her intrigues for Texas were ripening, the people of Canada rose in rebellion, striving to shake off her yoke, and the people of the United States "sympathized" with them. England poured her troops into the province, putting forth all her disposable force to suppress the defection. Mr. Van Buren, then President, and a warm pro-slavery advocate of southern interests, under a most remarkable but unseen influence, repulsed Texas into the arms of England, and suddenly changing his policy in relation to the Canadian sympathisers, abandoned the people of Navy Island to their own resources, while denouncing the whole proceeding; and for this was himself abandoned, in 1840, by the northern electors. The loyal people of Canada turned out to the support of the imperial government, and were taxed cheerfully to pay the expenses—the movement was crushed, and the patriots exiled. The independence of Canada at that time would have speedily brought her into the Union, and given such a preponderance to the North, as Mr. Van Buren, with his southern feelings, could not view with satisfaction, more particularly that the policy of the English government was *then*, to abolish slavery in the South, rather than to divide the Union. With the complete failure of the whole British scheme, in relation to colonial products, came Mr. Van Buren's defeat as a candidate for the presidency in 1840. The opponent of Canadian independence then became committed against Texan annexation, and this new interest gradually ripened into opposition to southern interests, and the formation of a sectional party under the pretext of "free-soil."—This party embraced the scattered disciples of the English World's Convention, emisaries, abolitionists, disunionists, and political adventurers of all sorts.—England could not but regard with satisfaction the formation of a combination, which should array the two sections of the Union against each other in hostility, and prepare the way for a rupture which might throw the whole South, with its blacks and rich staples, indispensable to her manufacturing greatness, into her hands. Cuba is fast drawing towards union with the South; and to cut off the southern states from the northern rivals of England in commerce and manufactures, unite them to Cuba, restore thereby the West India Islands to their original value, and annex the whole to the British Empire, by treaties offensive and defensive, was a prize worth contending for. The extraordinary pertinacity with which the control of the Nicaraguan isthmus is adhered to, indicates a sense of its value in such a connection. To facilitate this, Canada was repulsed.—A long course of legislation, designed to alienate her, was crowned by an act, taxing the loyal subjects to pay indemnities to the so-called "traitors" of former years, and their expostulations were met with leave "to annex to the United States if they please." Such a weight added to the Northern, while events pointed to the accession of Cuba on the Southern end, would go a long ways towards breaking the Union in the centre. Mr. Van Buren, who had stood by England against the Canadian rebels, appeared as the leader of the party of disunion, and the multitude of turbulent adventurers who seek notoriety and advancement for themselves, pressed vigorously in his rear. Disappointed political adventurers, English emissaries, and fanatical parasites of all hues and descriptions, were ready to aid in the work. The promulgator of family separation and female dishonor, under the guise of "social reform," was the fitting advocate for federal disunion and national disgrace. Deistical libertinism, and Ethiopian debauchery, were well assorted collaborators in the work of treason, under whatever pretence of philanthropy their designs might be cloaked.

The formation of the cotton states with Cuba, into a great cotton, tobacco, sugar and coffee producing union, calling forth the boundless fertility of Cuba, and renovating the West India Islands with the labor of the blacks of the Southern States, in those hands in which their labor and numbers have thriven so well, and this empire annexed to Britain by treaties of perfect reciprocity, giving the latter command of the Eastern commerce by way of Nicaragua, and all the benefits of possession, without the responsibility of slave ownership, would be a magnificent exchange for the useless province of Canada.—The separation of the North from the South, under the embittered feelings which must necessarily exist before its possible consummation, would cut off the former from its supply of raw materials, deprive its ships of two-thirds its business, close the whole southern market to the sale of its wares, shut up its factories, depopulate its wharves, and reduce it speedily to the present condition of Canada. The possession of the mouths of the Mississippi would give the South absolute control of the West. There are those now living in the valley, who can remember that the possession of the Delta of the Mississippi by Spain, was fast separating the East and West. A delay of five years in the purchase of Louisiana, would have dismembered the Union, and created a separate government in the valley. If the influence of that avenue of trade was so great then, when the settlements of the West were few, and their surplus products unimportant, what would it now be, when $50,000,000 worth of western produce, become indispensable to England, is annually borne by it to market? With such a connection, it cannot be doubted that England would return to her exclusive system, and the crushed industry of the New-England and Middle States would struggle in vain for reward. Nevertheless, this is what desperate sectional politicians are striving, in connection with British emissaries, to bring about, seeking their reward in political advancement among a ruined people. Amid the distress of a civil war, the destitution of the workers and ruin of property, the socialist faction, of which the New-York Tribune is the organ, seek that thorough upturning of society, which must precede its organization according to their peculiar views.

If we endeavor to form some estimate of the interest which the North has in Southern prosperity, we may begin with the most obvious item, viz., the shipping. This is, according to the official table, owned in the following proportions:

Owned	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Total.
South	159,956	334,845	494.797
North	1,201,930	1,456,314	2,658,244
Total	1,361,886	1,791,159	3,153,041
Fish. & whaling	192,180	133,838	326,018

Deducting the whaling and fishing tonnage from that owned at the North, leaves 1,009,750 registered, and 1,322,475 coasting tonnage, applicable to the transportation of merchandise. More than three-fourths of this entire tonnage are employed in the transportation of produce exported from Southern ports. The leading article being cotton, its movement is as follows:

1848-9.	Bales.	lbs.	Tons required.	pr. lb.	Amount of freight.
Exp't'd abr'd	9,227,844	1,026,602,269	667,425	1½ cts.	$15,399,034
" coastwise	785,324	314,129,600	209,417	½ ct.	1,570,648
Total	3,013,168	1,205,267,200	876,842		$16,969,682

This coastwise export is merely the first movement, South to North, and does not embrace its ultimate navigation in small vessels. As an indication of the freights on other articles, it may be stated that the quantities of the eleven articles of sugar, molasses, flour, pork, bacon, lard, beef, lead, whiskey, corn, and tobacco, which left New Orleans for the year 1849, both foreign and coastwise, required 101,900 tons, and the freights were worth $2,467,749. Of the quantities sent coastwise of these articles, a considerable portion was subsequently exported abroad from northern ports, giving a new freight to shipping.—Inasmuch as that, of all the exports of the country, 75 per cent. is based upon Southern produce, and as we have seen in the above table, which is from official sources, nearly all the shipping is owned at the North, and the rates of freight, in usual years, are graduated by that of cotton—an estimate may be made of the whole freights. From Northern ports these are much less than from the South; thus, while the average is about $22 from the South, with primage, abroad, it is about $7 per ton to the Northern ports. It is also the case, that vessels are built to carry nearly 50 per cent. more than their registered tonnage, and also that many of the voyages are to the provinces and the West Indies. Hence, the average outward freights are not over $15 per ton. The American tonnage, cleared out from the United States in 1848, was 2,461,280, which, at $15 per ton, allowing two-thirds for Southern origin, gives the following sums:

	Tons	Northern origin.	Southern origin.	Total.
Outw'd	2,461,880 at $15	12,306,400	24,612,800	$36,919,200
Inward	2,393,482 at 8	9,573,928	9,573,928	19,147,856
Total Foreign trade		$21,880,328	$34,186,728	$56,167,056
" coast, between North and South		2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
Total		$23,880,328	$40,186,728	$64,167,056

The inward freights are of merchandise, on which the Northern shipping makes a freight—the Northern importer and jobber their profits, and on which, probably, one-half is sold and paid for, at the South. In this are included freights from Europe, South America, and the East Indies, ranging from $10 to $25 per ton, and forming a large part of the whole, so that the average will not form less than $6 per ton of carrying capacity, or $8 per ton register. The freights of vessels in the foreign carrying trade, from Cuba to Europe, &c., are not included.

The imports and exports of the Union were, for 1848, as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Free States	$137,367,826	$75,985,050
Slave States	17,631,102	78,051,386
Total	$154,998,928	$154,036,436

This embraces the large exports of farm produce from the North for the famine year, and is, therefore, above an average for that section. Under the estimate that one-half of the imports are consumed at the South, then $60,131,638 must pass through Northern hands, leaving at least fifteen per cent. profit, say $9,000,000, including insurance, &c. In return for this, an amount of bills, drawn against Southern exports, must be sold in New York, equal to the difference between Southern imports and the amount of their exports, say $60,000,000. The negotiation of these gives at least $1,000,000 more to the North. On data furnished by the census of 1840, it was ascertained that the value of the manufactures of the New England and Middle States was $182,945,317, including 500,000 bales of cotton worked up at the North. Of this one-half, say $90,000,000, finds sale in the Southern States, and those of the West, which delivering their produce on the great water-courses, necessarily form part of that region, at a profit to manufacturers, jobbers, forwarders, expresses, insurance, &c., of 25 per cent., or $22,250,000. There arrived at New Orleans last year, by the Mississippi river, of produce from all the Western States, a value of $36,119,098, and probably $14,000,000 more found sale in the slave States thro' smaller avenues, and at shorter distances, making say $50,000,000; for all which was received in return sugar, coffee, tobacco, materials of manufacture, and domestic bills drawn on the North against produce and foreign bills of exchange. These sales of produce probably realized 20 per cent. profit, and it is from the proceeds of its sales of produce to the South, that the West pays for its purchases of goods at the East. There is also, probably, $20,000,000 of Northern capital, drawing large profits in Southern employments. Stocks, shares of companies, and interests in firms, which, with the amount expended by Southerners coming North in the summer season, must yield $6,000,000. These rough estimates of the profits of the North by Southern connection, may be summed up thus:

Freights of North'n shipping on South'n produce	$40,186,728
Profits derived on imports at the North for Southern account	9,000,000
Profits of exchange operations	1,000,000
" on North'n manufactures sold at the South	22,250,000
" Western produce descending the Mississippi	10,000,000
" on Northern capital employed at the South	6,000,000
Total earnings of the North per annum	$88,436,728

These estimates are all exceedingly small, and do not embrace a variety of transactions, which form the basis of most corporate profits. It might also embrace the profits on sales to Western States, which are enabled to pay by their sales to the South.—Now, when we reflect, that the whole of the transactions, out of which spring these profits enumerated, and also the employment of a very large proportion of the Northern people, as well as one-half of the whole external trade of Great Britain, with all those remotely dependent upon the persons actively engaged in the trade, we begin to form some idea of the magnitude of the crime premeditated by the Van Buren socialist free-soil abolition party.

If we throw together the capital and numbers of persons directly occupied in the manufacture of cotton, with the number of bales required annually to keep them in employ, we arrive at something like the following result:

	Bales consumed, 1849.	Hands employed.	Capital invested.
Great Britain	1,819,422	480,000	$366,000,000
Europe	983,943	233,000	183,000,000
United States	520,000	160,634	122,000,000
Total	3,323,365	873,634	$671,000,000

Of this large consumption, 2,800,000 bales were furnished by the Southern States, and it supports, through the profits of its fabrication, not less than 6,000,000 whites, and the cloth so produced furnishes comfortable clothing to millions more, who otherwise would suffer from want of it. If by any convulsion the supply of raw material should be cut off, how wide-spread would be the resulting destitution and ruin to all nations! The Northern States have rapidly increased of late years in their ability to work up the cotton. Thus, in 1841-'42 the growth was 1,683,574 bales, and the United States manufactures took 267,850, or 15 per cent. The average growth of the past two years has been 2,500,000 bales, and 502,400 bales, or 20 per cent., has been wrought up in the United States. Thus the national industry of the North is developing itself with a rapidity that in a few years may cause it to require the whole of the Southern production to the exclusion of European rivals. The progress in this direction is precisely in the ratio of the increase of capital. Superior wealth is all the advantage which England has over the Union, and she is fast losing that advantage. The only way in which she can check this tendency is by promoting sectional jealousies, in the view to cause a political dissolution of the Union.

A separation of the Union would involve the immediate connection of the whole South with Mexico and the West Indies, with England; and under the exasperation that would inevitably attend such an event, the North, its ships, goods, produce and traffic, would at once be excluded. The rigor of that British exclusive system which before drove the independent Northern States into a Union with the South, would apply with ten-fold force, and while the South has now become necessary to every country of Europe, the North has nothing to offer, being in fact a rival to each and all in manufactures. The areas of the free and slave States are as follows:

AREA OF 30 STATES, WITH LANDS SOLD AND UNSOLD.

	Area acres.	Area sold in new states.	Money rec'd by U. States.	Unsold area new states.	Popula'n 1840.
Free,	290,777,600	59,007,332	$91,687,565	199,935,398	9,918,864
Slave,	599,275,502	41,202,324	45,065,512	145,977,945	7,513,008

The area of western lands unsold, with a large portion of that already sold, is entirely commanded by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the possessors of its Delta are the controlling power. The introduction of manufactures is most rapidly progressing in the northern slave-states, and as those become less able to compete with the more southern lands in agricultural productions, the impulse will be enhanced, and with greater success, than the improving prospects of the raw material promises to enhance the capital applicable for that purpose.

Every year the progress of affairs makes the North less necessary to the South, and makes the latter more necessary to England and Western Europe.—The face of affairs is entirely changed since Gen. Pinckney, in convention, assented to the proposition, giving Congress the right to pass laws regulating commerce by a simple majority, on the ground that it was a boon granted to the North in consideration of the necessity which the weak South had for their strong northern neighbors. The cotton trade then scarcely existed, but the material has now been spun into a web which binds the commercial world to southern interests. The North now has far more need of the South to cherish her commercial and manufacturing interests, than when the merchants of Boston, headed by John Hancock, petitioned Congress to the following effect:

"Impressed with these ideas, your petitioners beg leave to request of the very august body which they now have the honor to address, that the numerous impositions of the British, on the trade and exports of these states, may be forthwith contravened by similar expedients on our part; else, may it please your excellency and honors, the commerce of this country, and, of consequence, its wealth, power, and perhaps the Union itself, may become victims to the artifice of a nation whose arms have been in vain exerted to accomplish the ruin of America."

The South is now, with its institutions and capabilities, possessed of that on which half the manufacturing and commercial interests of the world depends. It is the source whence the only means of employing and feeding at least 6,000,000 whites can be drawn, and without which nearly $1,000,000,000 of active capital in ships and factories would be valueless. A country and institutions so important to the welfare of humanity at large are not to be trifled with. This country forms one-half of our glorious Union, on terms agreed upon by those immortal men who separated from England, because they would no longer suffer the continuance of the African slave-trade; but in its independent position the South holds the welfare of other nations almost entirely in its keeping. The capital and laboring abilities of England are such as to afford the South an outlet for its staple, should it exclude all other customers. The result of such a movement would be to force other counties to draw their goods from England only. On the other hand, the manufacturing progress of the North is such, that in a few years she may absorb the whole of the southern staple, and place herself at the head of the manufacturing interest for the supply of the world. To the South it is comparatively of small importance whether England or the North obtains this mastery. Between the North and England it is a mortal duel, and yet in the crisis of this struggle there are to be found persons at the north so destitute of all moral sense and political acuteness, as to attack, in violation of the sacred pledge of the constitution, those institutions which it guaranties, and which are so necessary to the interests of humanity.

The continued harmony of the United States, permitting the industry of each section to furnish materials for the enterprise of the others—the reciprocity of benefits, and uninterrupted interchange of mutual productions, facilitated by continually increasing means of intercourse and accumulation of capital, are laying the foundation for an empire, of which the world's history not only affords no example, but the magnitude of which, the wildest dreams of the most imaginative of the world's statesmen has failed to conceive. In this undisturbed progress, the condition of the black race is being elevated on the swelling tide of white progress. Inasmuch as that the first slaves imported were, under their new masters, vastly superior in condition to the nude cannibals by whom they were sold, only because avarice triumphed over appetite, so is the condition of the slave of the present day far above that of his progenitor a few generations back. The black race, in its servitude to the whites, has undergone an improvement, which the same race, in its
failed to manifest.
and morally, the bla
perior to the nude c
debted to the white
disinterested agency. That process of improvement has not ceased, but is ever progressive in the train of white advancement. The huge lumber-car has no vitality of itself, but attached to the resistless locomotive, moves forward with a vigor not its own. To cast off that race, in dependence on its own resources, is a singular manifestation of desire for its progress. As an indication of the progress in respect of freedom, which that race makes as it is trained to endure it, we may take the numbers classified upon the Continent, for three periods, according to the United States census:

	SLAVES.	FREE BLACKS. Slave States.	Free States.
1800	857,095	61,441	73,100
1830	2,005,475	182,070	187,525
1840	2,486,226	216,568	172,509

In 1800 there were 36,946 slaves in what are now free states. The emancipation of these increased the free blacks in the free states—but the multiplication of the free blacks in the slave states is much more rapid, and is increasing upon the proportion of slaves. Thus, the free blacks in those states, in 40 years, reached 25 per cent. of the original number of slaves—the emancipation being always 10 per cent. of the increase. This has been greatly retarded by the abolition excitement. It is observable that the free blacks do not emigrate from the southern states. Their social position there is less onerous than the nominal freedom of the North. The increase of free blacks at the South, in 40 years, was 250 per cent., and at the North 140 per cent. It is undoubtedly true, that the unconquerable repugnance of the North to permit the presence of blacks, if they can possibly be excluded, has, to a very great extent, checked emancipation. Thus, the constitution passed by Ohio on its organization as a state, with the black laws passed by its legislature, by preventing the ingress of slaves, greatly retarded emancipation. To suppose that the ordinance of 1787 stopped slave migration, is a great mistake. It was the opposition of the white settlers to the presence of negroes that alone prevented it. Had any number of slaves been settled in Ohio, they would ultimately, as in New York, have been emancipated, and would, by so much, have reduced the existing number of slaves. Thus, notwithstanding all the false sympathies of the North, the progress of emancipation at the South is quite as rapid as it should be, to avoid convulsions. It is more than probable, that when the body of free black shall have become more considerable, that they will supplant slaves as domestic servants, until slavery becomes, in those states, almost entirely predial. There is no comparison between the well-trained free black, subject to dismissal for misconduct as a domestic servant, and the slothful slave who has no fear of loss of place before his eyes. The free blacks must necessarily crowd out the slaves, by a gradual and regular process, as the latter became more fitted for freedom. It is an inevitable law of political economy, that slavery must cease where trade is free, and the population of freemen becomes more dense. This process is gradually and surely elevating the black race, and to disturb it by any means, is at once to plunge this incapable race into hopeless barbarism, as complete as that which pervades Africa. An earnest desire for progress, political and social, for both races, as well on this continent as upon that of Europe, will find in a firm adherence to the compromises of the constitution the only sure mode of accomplishing that double end.—To preserve the harmony of the several sections, by refraining from an attack upon that state of things, which we may wish did not exist, but which we cannot remedy, is the only mode of ameliorating them. Those political schemers who seek for their own advancement amid the ruins of an empire, the desolation of a continent, and the barbarizing of a race of men, will find, in the awakened intelligence of the people, the fiat of their own destruction.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do
County Court Sub.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Ct. Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Inspector's Certificates;
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavits;
Garnishee Notices;
Checks, Cape Fear B'k;
do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Crew Lists;

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

Movements of Santa Anna.

KINGSTON, (JA.,) March 18, 1850.

SANTA ANNA, of Mexican notoriety, we regret to state, is about taking his departure for Bogota. His acquaintance and society have been much sought after here, by those who move in the highest sphere, and all greatly regret his departure, which is mainly attributed to the failure of the late attempts at revolution in his native country. Himself and lady are a refined and most agreeable pair; but the recent accounts from the city of Mexico have severed all his fond hopes of return. His fortune is princely, and a more honorable and liberal man does not live in the island. What his intentions are, no person here is acquainted with, but all regret the departure of himself and family.—*Corr. N. Y. Express.*

Latest Styles of Rich and Fashionable Furniture

AT THE NEW YORK FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We have just received from New York the largest assortment, and the best selected stock, of Cabinet Furniture ever offered in this market. Great inducements are now offered, in order to sell our goods as they arrive, and at the same time to have a large supply of new goods always on hand. Our object is to have quick sales and light profits; and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article in our line at the *lowest prices.*

Hotel keepers, and all persons in need of Furniture, who desire to save 10 to 15 per cent. are requested to call.

The following named goods, together with many others not necessary to specify, have just been added to our stock:

4 large mahogany Wardrobes; 6 half marble top
2 do: do: Sideboards; [bureaus;
12 Sofas, newest styles; 6 marble top Washstands;
4 large mahogany Rockers; 10 mahogany do:
6 do: do: do: carved tops;
12 nurse do: do: 15 small cane seat Rockers;
10 large cane seat do:
3 mahogany French Bedsteads; 4 mahogany Secre-
7 do: Counting-House Desks; [taries;
4 do: Dining Tables; 20 mahogany Bureaus;
6 do: Centre Tables;
2 do: do: do. marble tops;
15 do: Dressing Bureaus, with glasses;
6 dozen black walnut Parlor Chairs;
10 do: fancy maple do: do:
4 do: imitation rosewood do:
8 do: children's cane and wood seat Chairs;
12 do: cane and rush seat maple do:
26 do: wood seat do:
3 do: office Chairs; 4 pair mahogany Side Tables;
4 black walnut Dining Tables; 24 single Cots;
6 high post Sacking Bedsteads; 18 double do:
10 do: do: slat do: 6 Cottage Bedsteads;
12 low do: do: do: 18 trundle do: slat
40 do: do: cord do: [and cord;
50 tester do: do: do: 6 Hat Racks;
12 do: do: slat do:
30 cheap Washstands; 24 cheap Toilet Tables;
Willow Wagons, Cradles and Chairs; Moss, Hair and Straw Mattresses; Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c. &c.

Persons from the country are requested to call. Purchasers will have their goods packed free of expense.

April 5] G. & W. A. GWYER.

New York & Philadelphia Advertisements.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AND Depot of Bronze Powders.—The subscriber, Importer and Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of **Musical Instruments**, of every description, in the United States; also BRONZE POWDER, of all colors and qualities, of the best German manufacture, Dutch Metal, Florence Leaf Gold, and Ultra-marine Blue, and which he will sell on reasonable terms. Store-keepers are requested to call and examine his large assortment before purchasing elsewhere. EDWARD BAACK,
87 Fulton-street, New York.
March 22, 1850 28-4t

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

Corner Frankfort Street and City Hall Square,
Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain, New York,

WAS built and opened by the subscriber, May 1, 1849, who trusts that for convenience, elegance, comfort and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world.—It contains more rooms than any other Hotel on this continent, save one only, all of which are warmed gratis. They are all fitted up with marble-top washstands which are supplied with *Croton Water*, through silver plated cocks.—There is but one bed in a room; the Halls and water closets on every floor will be lit with gas during the night. This Hotel is in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS, and the principal places of amusement. There is a *Barber's Shop*, and an extensive range of *Bath Rooms* connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of lodging rooms, and meals as they may be ordered in the spacious and *splendid Refectory.*—Porters will be up during the night to admit lodgers, and also to call them at any time they may desire: and in no case will servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites.
R. FRENCH.
New York, April 5th, 1850 30-3m

WHOLESALE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assortment of **Superior Tin and Japanned Ware.**

Keeping constantly on hand the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to satisfy buyers of the superior advantages they offer. MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the "Large Coffee Pot,"
No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.
February 1, 1850 21-3m

HARDWARE STORE IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber desires to inform the citizens of Wilmington, and the country dealers generally, that he has taken a Store on Front-street, three doors South of Market, (sign of a Mill Saw and Anvil,) where he is now opening a large and entirely new stock of foreign and domestic Hardware, of the very best make, including **Bar and Hoop Iron, Hollow-ware, Stoves and Nails**; together with the usual variety of GERMAN AND FANCY GOODS belonging to the trade. By importing his foreign, and receiving his domestic from the manufacturers direct, he is enabled and willing to sell at the lowest prices. *To those who buy to sell again, he will* make all articles at Eastern prices, adding expenses only, and feels sure that the country dealers will find it to their advantage to look through his stock before going North. J. M. ROBINSON.
April 5, 1850

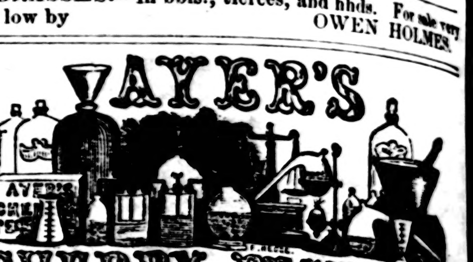
LIME, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Lincolnville white lime. Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

RAISINS.—15 Boxes; 10 half boxes; for sale at N. York cost, by OWEN HOLMES.

MOLASSES. 10 hhds. superior retailing Molasses, Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

STARCH.—12 boxes Colgates Pearl Starch. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

MOLASSES.—In bbls., tierces, and hhds. For sale very low by OWEN HOLMES.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of Cherry Pectoral may be seen in the following:—

Valentine Mott, M. D.
Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Field

writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, and if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

Chief Justice Eustis,

of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of *Croup* by the "CHERRY PECTORAL."

Asthma and Bronchitis.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states. "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillful preparation to the Profession and public generally."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my Physicians prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

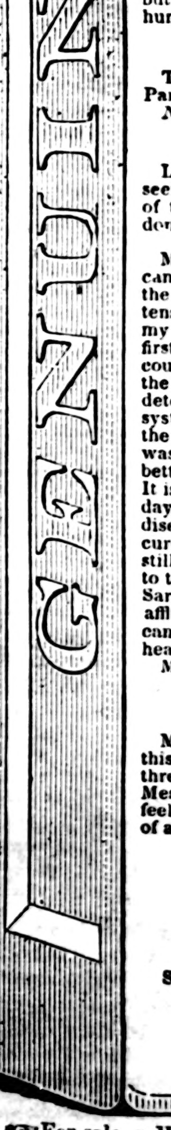
GEORGE S. FARRANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO. and Druggists generally throughout the State.
January 25, 1850 20-3m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
For Purifying the Blood

RHE... STUBBORN ULCERS DYSPEPSIA SALT RHEUM FEVER SORES

...HITIS CONSUMPTION FEMALE COMPLAINTS LOSS OF APPETITE DEBILITY &c.



IN this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilia is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most effectual for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past five years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,
D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,
New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 3, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and science could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increased, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the ulcer was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can bear witness to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every one afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft, to Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by the feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale n Wilmington, N. C., by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.

Department of State

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.............................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1850..............................NO. 31.

BY [illegible]TON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. F[illegible]TON, Editor. . .A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

On[e] year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
[W]hen payment is delayed over three months,......3 00
[N]o subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DOCT. FRED'K J. CUTLAR

HAS returned to Wilmington, and would be pleased to receive a share of the patronage of his friends and the public. His office is a few doors east of LONDON'S corner, where he may be found when not professionally engaged, or at the residence of his sister, Mrs. DAVIS.

March 8, 1850. 26-4t

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

CAPT. E. BENSON

IS now ready to attend to the selling of all kinds of Country Produce on commission. Prompt attention will be given to all who will favor him with their custom.

March 15, 1850. 27-6m

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GROCERS and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE, [25] GASTON MEARES.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market [illegible]treet, Wilmington, N. C.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

W. H. GAUTIER,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Office in Nutt's building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [April 5—30-3m

T. F. ROBESON,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-2m] Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has entered upon the duties of said office, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Strict and prompt attention will be paid to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on North Water Street, up stairs, a few doors from Rock Spring. B. F. KEITH.

Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1850 28-3m*

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

14v6 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.

Nov 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street,
7 Wilmington, N. C

A CARD.

THE subscriber is now out of business, and offers his services to the public as a General Collector of Notes and Accounts. He will also take account of Lumber, Shingles, Staves, or anything that will ensure an honest living.

April 5, 1850—30-tf] JAMES BURCH.

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.

May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business**, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.

Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

DAVID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL.) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and *none other*; they are fully supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would further inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage. DAVID F. McKINNE & CO.

December 21, 1849 15-tf

General Notices.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday, the 13th day of April, 1850, will be sold, at public auction, at the residence of the late Col. JOYNER, on Masonboro' Sound, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, &c. &c. &c., on the premises.

Also,

All the **Live Stock**, consisting in part of from **50 to 60 head of Cattle, 3 Horses, about 30 head of Hogs, and about 20 head of Sheep. Also, 1 Carriage, several Waggons and Harness, 1 Flat Boat**, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms at sale. J. T. SCHONWALD.

Wilmington, N. C., April 5th, 1850. 30-2t

CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS!

IT will be expressly understood by the members of the Troop, that the last Saturday of every month is the regular parade day, unless otherwise ordered.

By order of the Captain:

April 5, 1850. E. D. HALL, O. S.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, viz:

Old Canvas; White and colored Rags;
" Bagging; Grass and Tarred Rope.

L. N. BARLOW.

Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-tf

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity.—I would most respectfully call your attention to my **Spring and Summer Goods**, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

ORDERS NO. 20.

Headquarters 30th Regiment No. Ca. Militia,
WILMINGTON, March 8th, 1850.

To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies at their usual place of parade, on the first Saturday in May next, and proceed to vote for Major, vice D. WILLIAMS, resigned.

The Officer highest in command will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.

R. G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.

A. A. HARTSFIELD, Adjutant.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.

N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.

February 15, 1850 6

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS C. CRAFT and EDMUND H. GRANT, under the firm of

CRAFT & GRANT,

who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply of **Family Groceries.**

They occupy a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two doors below the corner.

Every attention will be given to business, and they hope to give satisfaction to customers.

Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850. 22-tf

THOS. C. CRAFT. EDMUND H. GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
NEW HANOVER COUNTY. }

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by OWEN D. HOLMES, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs.; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.

W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.

OWEN D. HOLMES.

April 5th, 1850 30-tf

NEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. Mr. ANSLEY DAVIS, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.

SOLOMON MYERS,
or MYERS & DAVIS.

Dec. 28th. 16-tf

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM'S old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

JUST Received—A fresh supply of Asparagus Roots, Button Onions, Blue Grass, and winter Drumhead Cabbage Seed. For sale by A. C. EVANS & BRO.

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the age. For sale by

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

General Notices.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock on Monday the 29th inst., for the building of a Female Seminary in Clintion, Sampson county, to be built after the following plan and dimensions, viz: The main building to be 40 by 58 feet, with a wing on each side 20 by 36 feet; the lower story to be 13 feet high in the clear; the upper story 10 feet in the clear; the wings to be same heighth as the main building; to be one room in the building 40 by 42 feet on lower story, fitted up with seats and desks, for the use of Scholars, after the manner as drawn on the plan; with Teacher's Platforms, Blackboards, &c. To be a passage leading from the front of main building 12 by 16 feet, with stairway leading to second story; two rooms also on lower story of main building, 14 by 16 feet; two rooms on lower story of each wing, two of 20 by 20 feet, and two of 20 by 16 feet; to be 22 windows and 10 doors in lower story. There will be six rooms in the upper story of the main building; also, a passage of six feet in width, leading from front to rear; also, two rooms in the upper story of each wing; 28 windows and 10 doors in upper story; to be a passage running at right angles from main building on the upper story, so as to connect with the rooms in the wings; said passage to be four feet wide; the building to be constructed of wood, to be well framed; studding to be 16 inches from center to center; to be weatherboarded with good hard pine quartered boards 1 inch thick, and shew 6 inches; said building to be covered with good cypress shingles; the main building to have a pediment front with a large heavy antes, to be surmounted with an entablature, to run around the whole building—the ends of the wings shewing pediment ends, with antes at all the angles of the building; the antes and entablatures to correspond with the drawing of the plan; the floors to be of good quartered boards, 6 inches wide, 1¼ inch thick, tongued and grooved, and blind nailed; all the joists to be 20 inches apart, and furred with 1¼ inch strips 2 inches wide, and 16 inches from center to center; the window and door frames to be of the size and finish as shewn in the plan. The school room of main building to be ceiled up as high as the window sills. The doors and windows to be neatly cased, and to have wash-boards in all the rooms throughout the building. To be rolling blinds to all the windows; the entire building to have three good coats of paint inside and out; the inside of the entire building to have two good coats of plastering.—There will be six chimneys located as the plan will indicate, with a fire place in every room of the building; the building to be set on a substantial brick wall or pillars, three feet high from the ground. All the materials for the completion of said building to be furnished by the contractor, and approved by the commissioners; the contractor to give bond and approved security for the faithful performance of said contract, according to the drawn plan and specifications. The building to be completed by the first day of May, 1851.

Separate proposals will also be received for the erection of said building, the materials to be furnished by the commissioners.

The plan and specifications may be seen at any time at the store of Messrs. L. C. HUBBARD & Co.

THOS. BUNTING, }
J. R. BEAMAN, }
ISAAC BOYKIN, } *Commissioners.*
FRANCIS PUGH, }
ALFRED JOHNSON, }

Clinton, April 1st, 1850. 30-4t

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25, 1850.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th April next, at this office, for building two Light Houses, to range with the Channel around the Horse Shoe, at Price's Creek, on Cape Fear River, of the following materials, dimensions, and descriptions:

1st. The Dwelling to be of hard bricks or stone, 36 feet by 20, one story, 8 feet in clear, divided into two rooms, with an entry between eight feet wide; walls to be 20 inches thick, and laid in strong lime mortar; a cellar to be under the entire house, six feet in the clear, walls of the same, to be 20 inches thick, built of stone and well laid in strong lime mortar.

Roof to be rectangular, covered with good seasoned boards and shingles of the best quality—two centre rafters to be of timber 7 inches by 7 square for the posts of the tower to bolt on, the remainder 3 by 5; a chimney at each end of the house; fire places in each parlor; three windows in each parlor, 16 lights 10 by 8 in each, one in each gable end, 12 lights each 8 by 10; the attic to be divided into 2 chambers, with a space between 8 feet wide; chambers to be finished, lathed and plastered; parlors to be lathed and plastered; stairs to lead from the entry into the chambers; closet in each parlor back of the stairs; all the floors to be laid double and well nailed; to be 4 windows in the cellar, six lights 8 by 10 each, and a door to lead outside with a lock.

Attached to the house, to be a kitchen, 14 by 12 in the clear, walls same thickness as the house, to finish 7 feet in the clear, floor to be on a level with the floor of the house; to be two doors, one to lead outside and one to open into one of the rooms in the house; two windows 12 lights each, 8 by 10; lathed and plastered; floor laid double; a chimney, with a suitable fire place, crane, tramel, and hooks; on one side of the chimney to be an oven, with an iron door—on the other side a sink, with a trunk to lead through the wall to carry off the water.

Closets in the rooms to be lathed and plastered, with shelves, and locks on the doors; all the doors to be four pannels, except the front door, which is to have frieze lights; all the doors to have good hinges and latches, the front door to have a good lock, the kitchen and outside cellar doors to have bolts.

Steps to lead from the ground to under the sill of the front door, with a raising on each side; the kitchen door to open on to a platform 20 feet by 13, supported by 12 pieces of timber 6 inches square, set into the ground, on the head of which to be laid 4 by 4 joist, covered with two inch plank, spike down to the top of the plank to be on a level with the under part of the sill of the door; around the platform to be railings, six inches wide, three feet high, except a space of three feet wide, in which to be a gate hung with hinges and a latch, steps to lead from the gate to the ground, with a railing.

On the centre of the house to be an octagon tower, 13 feet high above the walls of the house, 8 feet diameter; the posts to be 7 inches square, tenoned into the beams of the house, which are to be 8 inches square, well secured with girts and braces; the former to be 4 inches by 6; to be brick pillars under the beams of the tower floor, and joists 4 by 4 framed into the beams of the lower floor to those of the upper, to support the tower; the outside of the tower to be boarded and shingled. Above the roof, round the tower where it connects with the roof of the house, to be well collared with lead; one window in the tower, nine lights 8 by 10. On the top of the tower to be a framed octagon deck, 10 feet diameter, timber 6 by 7 inches square secured to the top of the post by mortice and tenons, the frame of the deck to be covered with two inch plank spiked down, the joints well caulked with oakum, and then covered with white lead; the deck coppered with 22 ounce copper, well nailed down. On one side of the deck to be a scuttle to enter the lantern, as large as the space between the timbers of the deck will admit; scuttled door and rabets to be covered with copper same as the deck. Stairs to lead from the attic story of the house to the entrance of the scuttle; the inside of the tower to be either lathed and plastered, or lined up with boards planed and jointed, plowed and tongued.

2d. A light house at proper distance in front of the above, to range with the channel, to be 20 feet high, to be built of hard bricks, the form round, foundation to be laid as deep as necessary to make the fabric secure, to be laid in Rosendale cement. The diameter of the base to be 17 feet, and that of the top nine feet. The thickness of the walls at the base to be three feet, to be uniformly graduated to two feet at the top, where an arch is to be turned, on which is to be laid a soap stone deck, eleven feet 6 inches diameter, four inches thick, in which is to be a scuttle door, and rabets to be covered with copper; to be two windows in the tower, 12 lights each, 8 by 10 glass, and a door, six feet by three, made of double inch board, cross nailed, with substantial hinges, latch and lock: the door posts, cap and sill to be of dressed stone, ten inches square; the ground floor paved with brick; circular stairs to lead from the floor to within six feet of the lantern, connected by a centre post; from the top of the stairs to the entrance to the scuttle to be an iron ladder, with steps two inches wide, one half inch thick.

On each tower to be an iron lantern of an octagon form, the height and diameter sufficient to admit six lights 24 by 15 inches in each octagon, a post 1½ inches square to pass through the deck 3 feet and bolted on to the post of the tower; rabets of the sashes to be ¾ inch deep, glazed with the best French plate glass, to be fastened to the sash with strong lead pins, except the lower tier, which is to be filled in with copper; in one of the octagons to be an iron frame door, 4 ft. by 2 covered with copper, to shut tight into rabets with two strong turn buttons—the dome to be formed by 16 iron rafters concentrating into an iron hoop 5 inches wide, 9 inches diameter, covered with copper 30 ounces to the foot, which is to come down and rivet to the piece that forms the top of the sash. On the top of each dome to be a traversing ventilator, 15 inches high and 12 inches diameter, on which is to be secured a vane 2 feet long and 1 foot wide—ventilators and vanes covered with copper—round the lantern to be an iron railing, posts 1¼ inch square, three railings ¾ inch square—the house to have one electrical rod made of copper, ¾ inch bolt, to run up one foot above the vane, and two feet down into the grown, secured to the building with copper staples.

All the wood work of the house, including floors, roof and tower, and the iron and copper work of the lanterns, to be painted 3 coats—the lanterns to be fitted up with eight lamps and eight 14 inch reflectors, made in a mould or die, as done by Mr. Winslow Lewis, and by Messrs. Hooper & Co., of Boston, in the same manner, and the reflectors to be of the same form and focus as the United States light houses have been fitted by Winslow Lewis, each reflector to have on it six ounces of silver—each light house to be furnished with two spare lamps, 4 double tin oil conisters to hold 80 gallons each, painted 2 coats—lantern canister and trivet, tin wick box, tin tube box, hand lantern and lamp, oil feeder, torch, 6 wick formers, 2 pair scissors, 2 files, and 1 glazier's diamond.

Also, a cistern capable of containing 1,000 gallons of water, and gutters to lead around the dwelling, with spouts leading into the cistern.

No payment to be made to the contractor until the whole is completed, and the same inspected and approved by the undersigned, or such persons as he may appoint for the purpose. The whole to be completed in a workmanlike manner by the 15th of August next.

ROB'T G. RANKIN,
Collector, and Superintendent of Lights.

March 29th, 1850 29-3t

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of **Dry Goods** at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

Schools.

FRIENDSHIP ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, situated about six miles from Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C., in a Northeasterly direction, is now open for the reception of pupils, under the care, as heretofore, of Mr. C. B. BAKER. Parents and guardians wishing to place their children and wards at School, in a healthy, pleasant, and moral neighborhood, where they may rest assured that their moral as well as mental training will be strictly attended to, would do well to patronise this School.

Board can be had, in respectable families, at $6 per month.

The rates of tuition, per session of five months, are:

For Primary English Branches $7 00
For Higher....do .....do..................................9 00
For Latin, Greek, and Higher Mathematics.........12 00

N. B.—No deductions for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

For further information, apply to W. W. FAISON, C. O. HURST, C. J. OATES, and BRANCH WILLIAMS.

March 22, 1850 28-4t

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonsburg.

The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the acknowledged competency of Mr. R. as a Teacher, justify the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

1st Class, (including a course up to mercantile arithmetic,)..$5 00
2nd do. (from the 1st class up to entering on E. Grammar,)..7 00
3rd do. (do. with E. Grammar,).....................10 00
4th do. Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c...............15 00

N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.

☞Books supplied to Students at a very small per cent. on New York prices. BUNYAN BARNES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.

Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. 6-6m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:

Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,.....$7 00
Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,..12 50
Latin and Greek,..18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.

September 14, 1849. 1-tf

NEW NOVELS.

JUST Received at the Book Store.—The Wilmingtons, a novel. The Debtor's Daughter, or, Life and its Changes, by T. J. Arthur. Mary Morton, or, The Broken Promise, by T. J. Arthur. The Adventures of David Copperfield the Younger, of Blunderstone Rookery, part 1st, by Chas. Dickens. The Clandestine Marriage, by Ellen Wallace; one of the most engrossing novels we have taken up for sometime. Gretna Green, or, All for Love, by G. W. M. Reynolds. The Mysteries of Bedlam; this work comprises vivid and animated pictures, and the most astounding facts; the whole is thrown into a frame work of romantic beauty, forming a tale of profound dramatic interest. The Red Indians of Newfoundland, by the author of Prairie Bird; a sufficient recommendation. The Confessions of Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas, by Charles Lever. The Bronze Statue, or, The Virgin Kiss, by G. W. M. Reynolds. Fanny Hervey, or, The Mother's Choice, one of the most delightful books of the season. Sir Edward Graham, or, Railway Speculations, by Catharine Sinclair. Constance Lyndsay, or, The Progress of Error. Gentleman of the Old School, a tale by G. P. R. James, Esq. The Fencing Master, or, Eighteen Months at A. Peiersburg, by Alex. Dumas. The Queen's Necklace, or, The Secret History of the Court of Louis XVI, by Alex. Dumas. New York by Gas Light. Kate in Search of a Husband, by Lady Chrysalis. The Black Plumed Riflemen, a tale of the Revolution, by Curtiss. The Silver Knife, or, The Hunter of the Rocky Mountains. The Three Golden Balls, or, The Diary of a Pawnbroker. The Steward, a romance of Real Life, by Henry Cockton. Oliver Goldfinch, the Hypocrite. The Orphan Seamstress, a narrative of innocence, mystery, and crime. Jack Shepard, a beautiful pictorial edition; it has been got up by the publisher at immense cost. The American Illuminated Abbotsford edition of the Waverly Novels. The Texan Captain and the Female Smuggler. Gregory's Guide for California Travellers. Discourse on Woman, by Lucretia Mott, being a full Phonographic report. The Agriculturist's Guide, and Almanacs for 1850.

April 5th, 1850.

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

Hotels, &c.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,

AT ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

A. CARTER respectfully informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large Lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.

February 8th, 1850. 22-3m

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which [illegible] under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.

Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! The subscriber has just opened the largest assortment of Umbrellas ever offered in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

Mercantile.

NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer Clothing**, which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.

We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.

We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White Marseilles Vests; all cut and made in a superior style.

Our stand on North Water Street, two doors above and four doors below Rock Spring. WOLF & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1850 30-4m

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.

March 8, 1850 26-12m

ROCK SPRING

Furniture Manufactory and Ware-Rooms.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, [illegible] and public generally, that he has employed [illegible] experienced and skillful workmen, for the purpose of making and repairing all **articles of Cabinet Furniture**, and that he has made large additions to his stock of Furniture by recent arrivals from New York and Boston; and in a few days, on the arrival of schooner Jonas Smith and others, from the North, will make a still larger addition, so that his assortment will be very complete.

Furniture will be made to order, or repaired, at short notice and at moderate prices. J. D. LOVE.

March 8, 1850 26-6t

Goldsboro' Patriot copy till forbid.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & McCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.	Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes;
Calicoes; Sattinetts;	Manure Forks;
Cassimeres; Vestings;	Shovels and Spades;
Marlboro' Stripes;	Long handle Shovels;
Red and white Flannels;	Curry Combs;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;	Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Candlesticks;
Linseys; Kerseys;	Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes;
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings;	Bed Cords; Nails;
Blankets; Cambrics;	Leading Lines; Coffee Mills;
Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts;	Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives;
Jaconet and cross barred Muslin;	Ovens; Spiders; Pots;
Bleached and brown Drill;	Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking;
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.;	Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches;
Head do. [Yarn;	Molasses' Gates;
Turkey red and blue Cotton	Pewter Faucets;
Groceries.	Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps;
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;	Augers; Slates;
Mess and Prime Pork;	Wood and Hand Saws.
Imitation English Cheese;	**Wood Ware.**
Goshen Butter; Olive Oil;	Cedar and painted Tubs;
Chocolate; Cloves and Mace;	do. Churns;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;	Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets;
Pepper and Spice;	Washboards; Sugar Boxes;
Race and ground Ginger;	Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Cayenne Pepper;	Nests' Measures;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;	Varnished Keelers;
Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars;	Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers;
Hull & Son's Candles;	An assortment of Baskets.
Colgate's best brown Soap;	**Liquors.**
Fancy Soaps;	Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey;
Tobacco of all qualities;	N. E. Rum;
Powder and Shot;	Cogniac Brandy;
Indigo and fig Blue;	Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.
Spanish Brown;	**Bread.**
Brimstone and Sulphur;	Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Camphor and Saltpetre;	Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.
Alum; Saleratus;	**Stone Ware.**
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and [illegible] Scotch Snuff;	Jugs and Jars, all sizes;
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.	Churns; Clay Pans;
Hardware and Cutlery.	**Stationery.**
Table Knives and Carvers;	Blank Books; Pass Books;
Pocket, speying, shoe, and butcher Knives;	Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper; Spelling Books;
Stock and rim Locks;	Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.
Closet do.	**Farming Utensils.**
H. and I. Hinges;	A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns;
Butt do. Screws;	Trace Chains; Straw Cutters;
Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers;	Corn Shellers; Corn Mills.
Squares; Files; Braces;	&c. &c.
Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps;	
Coopers' Adzes and Axes;	
Dowelling Bitts;	

And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.

November 2, 1849. 8-tf

BLAKE'S

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.

It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.

Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.**; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence: J. J. C.

December 14, 1849

SUGAR.—15 bbls. Sugar; 5 hhds. do. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$[illegible]
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3	do	1 00
Do. do.	3	months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6	do.....do......do	5 00
Do. do.	12	do......do......do	8 00
Do. do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12	do......do......do	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, Exchange Buildings, Wilmington, North Carolina, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c. &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this **New Enterprise** we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale, it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.

The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.

We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of **Paints and Oils**, which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.

We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.

In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

	Per pound.		
Refined Alum,	5 cts.	Blue Pill mass, 1 lb. jars,	$1 [illegible]
" Saltpetre,	9 "	do do ¼ mer "	1 [illegible]
" Copperas,	2½ "	" " Eng. Manders,	1 50
" Epsom Salts,	4 "	Balsam Copaiva,	[illegible]
" Glauber "	3 "	Calomel, in bulk,	1 75
" Saleratus,	7½ "	" 1 lb. bottles,	1 88
" Bicart Soda,	10 "	Hyd. Potass, per ounce,	50
Flour Sulphur,	6 "	Red Bark opt.	1 50
Castor Oil, per dozen,	$1 a $4	Yellow " "	50
Sands' Sarsaparilla, } Townsends' " }	$8 per dozen.	Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz.	[illegible]
		Olive Oil, qts., per dozen,	4 50
Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, } Wistar's Balsam " " }	$8 per dozen.		

The above goods are warranted fresh, and of superior quality, or may be returned at our expense. Our terms are cash, or short time for approved credit.

November 16, 1849. 10

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST Received at Shaw's Drug Store, third door North of HART & POLLEY'S, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, where Physicians, country Merchants, and all others, who desire to consult their own interest, can purchase the best **Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds**, fresh from DAVID LANDRETH'S, Philadelphia, and every other article usually kept in a Drug Store, 25 per cent. cheaper than similar goods can be obtained at perhaps any other house in the State.

The subscribers would beg to remind those Physicians who patronized the late WM. SHAW, that they can still be supplied with everything of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. No exertion will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have just received a fresh supply of those instruments for affliction of the spine, so highly recommended by the Medical faculty of New York and Philadelphia, and which are a certain preventive against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks and others confined to a sedentary life, none of whom should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are warranted to cure headache in twenty-five or thirty minutes' time. In the operation they are the most agreeable Pills ever invented; acting upon the stomach and bowels, and bringing the liver to its proper functions, they cannot fail to restore the system health, strength and vigor. Call and get a box at SHAW'S Drug Store, 3d door north of HART & POLLEY'S. SHAW & BROTHER.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c.**, consisting of the following, together with a great many other articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.;	Turkey Umber;
1 do: sup. Carb. Soda;	275 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville;
½ do: Cream Tartar;	12 doz. Hair Brushes, assort'd;
1 do: Carb. or Sal Soda;	Paint [illegible], a large assortment;
1 do: Castor Oil;	[illegible] Brushes;
12 boxes Enens Plasters;	[illegible] do;
6 do: India Rubber do:	Tooth, Nail, & Flesh Brushes;
12 do: Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	6 dozen Bay Rum;
1 do: Peery's Dead Shot;	Matches, perfumed;
6 do: Ger. Cough Drops;	Phosphorus;
6 do: Sands' Sarsaparilla;	Phosphate Ammonia;
1 do: Bristol's do:	Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
6 do: Townsend's do:	Sulphate Morphine;
6 do: Bull's do:	Acetate do:
4 do: German Cologne;	Iodine resublimed;
1 do: French do:	Iodide Potassium, English and [French;
4 cs. Calabria Licorice;	Do: Iron;
Sponge for Surgical purposes;	Do: Lead;
Do: coarse Bahama;	Do: Mercury;
6 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons;	Calomel, English;
1 do: Ricime Tonique for the hair;	Citrate of Iron and Quinine;
2 do: Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;	Do: do: soluble;
Lunar Caustic—*pure*;	Oil of Ergot; Oil of Neroli;
Denarcotized Opium;	Do: Cedrat; Kreosote;
Citric Acid; [dia;	1 gross Seidlitz Powders;
1 cs. Pul. Rhubarb, East India;	½ do: Soda do:
do: do: Turkey;	Mustard, English and American;
Copaiva Capsules;	Pro. to Carb. Iron;
Pills, sugar coated;	250 lbs. Spanish Brown, dry;
Thompson's Eye Water.	700 do: do: do: in oil;
ALSO.	100 do: pure Verdigris do:
3,000 lbs. pure White Lead;	50 do: Chrome Green do:
2,500 do: extra do:	10 do: do: Yellow do:
2,000 do: No. 1 extra do:	75 do: Paris Green;
300 do: Venitian red, in oil;	Patent Black; Lampblack;
500 do: do: do: dry;	Camphine and Burning Fluid, best quality;
Prussian Blue;	

His terms are **Cash**, but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.

C. DUPRE, Druggist and Pharmaceutist.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1850 14

WILMINGTON CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

WE have on hand superior Tallow Candles, manufactured in this place, by H. C. C. ROADES, which we will sell at or less than Northern prices, and would invite those purchasing Candles to call and examine ours. We are certain they will give satisfaction. All we want is a trial, which will prove them equal, if not better, than any from the North.—For sale, wholesale or retail, by

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

N. B.—Highest cash prices paid for good Tallow.

April 5, 1850 30-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.

March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

TO the Ladies. I have just received a few Ladies' Riding Hats, of the Spring Fashion for 1850, a beautiful article. For sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG'S old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.

December 14, 1849 14-tf

FARMING Implements. Just received—
30 No. 11 Ploughs; 20 No. 14 Ploughs;
20 " 10 " 30 " 60 "
Cultivators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, &c.
ALSO.
29 bbls. and half bbls. super Canal Flour;
10 kegs best Goshen Butter.

For sale by ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.

MOLASSES.—Superior quality, in hhds. and bbls. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FRESH Arrivals, per Schr. Chas. Mills.—3 firkins of extra Goshen Butter; 1 bbl. of Sugar treacle or Syrup (Stewarts:) 2 doz. bale or Sugar Buckets; 1 do. Jars of Pickles; 2 doz. Axe Handles; 2 hhds. of superior Porto Rico Sugar; 15 bbls. of fresh extra Canal Flour (pure Genesee;) 15 half do; 50 sacks table Salt; 20 bbls. Fayetteville Flour super fine and cross; 2 bales of Fayetteville Sheetings. All low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

April 5th, 1850 30-[illegible]

FLOUR.—20 bbls. Canal Four, extra brands; [illegible] bbls. do. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

PAPER.—1 case fine Letter Paper; 1 [illegible] Foolscap. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SHOT.—50 bags Shot, assorted. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SALT.—125 Sacks Liverpool Salt. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SHEETING and Osnaburgs.—3 Bales Fayetteville Sheeting; 5 bales Randolph Cotton Osnaburgs, very heavy. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1850.

☞ For Foreign News, &c., see Fourth Page.

To Democrats!—The Fifteenth of May!

Are our Democratic brethren throughout the State aware of the fact that the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and for other purposes, will be held on the 15th of next month? It would seem not, for although it barely wants a month of that time, comparatively few counties have as yet appointed delegates. We would respectfully but earnestly urge upon our friends in such counties as have not yet moved in this matter, the necessity of *immediate action*. We would suggest the holding of meetings, and the appointment of delegates at such courts as may intervene between this and the time specified for the holding of the Convention; and in counties where no courts intervene, the holding of special meetings for the appointment of delegates.

Successor to Mr. Calhoun.

We find in the Charleston Mercury, of the 8th instant, a correspondence between Gov. SEABROOK, of South Carolina, and Gen. HAMILTON of the same State, in regard to the Senatorial vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CALHOUN. On the 1st instant, Gov. SEABROOK wrote a letter to Gen. HAMILTON, tendering him the appointment, and on the 3d Gen'l HAMILTON replied, accepting the appointment so tendered. Subsequently, doubts having arisen regarding Gen'l HAMILTON'S eligibility, that gentleman promptly tendered his resignation of the appointment which had been conferred upon him. The point in question is, whether Gen. H. is really a *bona fide* resident of South Carolina, as his wife and family live in Savannah, Georgia. The General believes that he is a citizen of South Carolina, having his only fixed domicil in Bluffton, St. Luke's Parish, in that State, but as there seems to be doubt upon the subject, he has thought it better to return the appointment.

Our Book Table.

The DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, for April, is received. It may be remarked of this magazine that its political and financial articles are very ably written, but its literary pretensions, if it makes any, are totally unfounded. The leading article in the present number is entitled "Centralization," which is a bold and forcible defence of the State rights doctrines, and opposed to centralization or the assumption of any powers by the General Government beyond those expressly delegated to it.

The MEDICAL EXAMINER, for April, is also received. It no doubt contains much valuable information for the medical profession. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, publishers, Philadelphia.

Also, from the same publishers, a DICTIONARY OF POETICAL QUOTATIONS, consisting of extracts on every subject, compiled from various authors and arranged under appropriate heads; by JOHN T. WATSON, M. D. This selection seems to have been carefully made, and will no doubt be found very convenient to those who desire to embellish their compositions with poetical quotations. Although somewhat familiar with the works of many of the most popular poets in the language, we cannot find that we have ever made a quotation but once in our life, and it is probable that that had better been omitted.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. A. W. VENABLE for a copy of the Patent Office report for 1848, and to Hon. LEWIS CASS for a copy of his speech on Mr. BELL'S resolutions.

Bad Taste.

It is understood that Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. DICKINSON will accompany the remains of Mr. CALHOUN to their final resting place in South Carolina, and it seems to be expected by some that, on their return from the discharge of that solemn duty, they will stop in Wilmington to participate in scenes of festivity and mirth; in fact, that they will be present at a WEBSTER and DICKINSON ball, to be given in their honor. We do sincerely hope that no such violation of good feeling and propriety will be committed—that these aged men, returning from the grave of one associated with them through so many long and trying years, will not shock the moral feeling of the community by so rapid a transition. Nor, standing with one foot in the grave, use the other to dance, as it were, over the fresh turf that covers a recently deceased friend.

There are two old prints, we believe by HOGARTH, one entitled "The Funeral," the other "The Return from the Funeral." In the first, every one is as solemn as an owl and as grave as an oyster. In the return, all is laughter and merriment. We hope that the progress of the Committee escorting Mr. CALHOUN'S remains will present no such incongruity in its going and returning. To be sure this is the "nineteenth century," and anything like feeling is rather obsolete, unless for effect, but still a proper regard for appearances requires that people should at least "go through the motions" in a becoming manner. Of course, it is not supposed that they should feel, but then they should at least *seem* to feel.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM FRIGATE.—The launch of the United States steam frigate Susquehanna took place at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. Her measurement is nearly 3,000 tons, and, in many respects, she will be the heaviest and most powerful war steamer in the world.

Democratic Victories in Connecticut and Ohio.

It will be seen by the annexed statement, that spite of the laborious exertions of that industrious man of all work, (dirty work, included,) TRUMAN SMITH, the federal party has been routed "horse foot and dragoons," both in Connecticut and Ohio; thus ensuring a Democratic United States Senator, from the former State, in place of that rank Whig Wilmot provisoist—BALDWIN—whose term will expire March next:

CONNECTICUT.—The State of Connecticut has clearly gone democratic. The following is believed to be the result: Senate, 6 whigs, 14 democrats, 1 doubtful House, 102 whigs, 112 democrats, 8 free soilers. The vote for governor, from all the towns of the State, except 14, gives Mr. Foster, whig, 26,594; Mr. Seymour, democrat, 26,860; and Mr. Boyd, free-soil, 2,283. In 1849, Mr. Trumbull had, in the whole State, 27,800; Mr. Seymour, 25,106; Mr. Niles, 3,320.

OHIO CONVENTION ELECTION.—There have been received returns from 41 districts, which returns 38 Democrats, 28 Whigs, and 6 Free Soilers to the Convention to amend the Constitution. The impression is, that it will be largely Democratic.

PER CONTRA.—The little Algerine State of Rhode Island is as strongly Federal as ever—*only more so*.

MR. WEBSTER NOT COMING.—On account of having to go home on indispensable private business, Mr. WEBSTER has been excused from serving on the committe to escort Mr. CALHOUN'S remains, consequently he will not come here, as expected.

BOSTON, April 8th.

VISIT OF MRS. WEBSTER AND HER DAUGHTERS TO THE GOVERNOR.—Mrs. Webster and her three daughters paid a visit to Governor Briggs, at the Adams' House, yesterday. The interview lasted about an hour. It is said to have been painfully interesting. Their pleadings for mercy towards the unfortunate husband and father were intense and affecting. It is supposed that they have made a deep impression upon the Governor.

ANOTHER SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig says that pieces of flesh and blood recently fell from a cloud over about the extent of a rood of ground in Hanover county, Va. The specimens sent are said to smell very much like frogs, and may have been taken up by a water-spout from some swamp, and been battered into the appearance presented by their fall.

Gen. Cass' Course Endorsed.

The following resolutions have passed the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan. It will be seen that they endorse the course of the Senators from that State, in their patriotic efforts in support of the Union, and in opposition to the Wilmot proviso. Gen. CASS will now be at liberty to retain his seat, and pursue whatever course his judgment may dictate in regard to this matter, untrammelled by legislative instructions:

Joint Resolutions relating to the Union.

Whereas the people of this State are opposed to the extention of slavery, but believe that a crisis in our national affairs has arrived, which demands an expression of their deep, devoted, and unalterable attachment to the Union, and their fixed determination, in a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation, to guard by all means against the dangers at present, in the opinion of many, threatening its integrity; and whereas, in the present emergency, they believe that our Senators in Congress ought to be left free to act as their judgment may dictate, on all questions that may arise in any way affecting the stability and permanency of the federal compact: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That, in the opinion of this legislature, the people of this State most heartily approve of the noble and patriotic stand taken in the Senate of the U. States by those distinguished statesmen who, representing the various sections and different feelings of our common country, have united their efforts to preserve the Union "ONE AND INDIVISIBLE."

And be it further resolved, That, in the opinion of this legislature, it is the duty of our senators in Congress, and they are hereby requested, to retain their places in our national councils, which they have heretofore filled with such signal prudence and distinguished ability; and they are hereby left free to aid by voice and vote in any and every movement which their judgment may decide to be best calculated to promote the interests and glory of the whole nation, and the tranquillity, integrity, and permanency of the Union.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit certified copies of this preamble and these resolutions to the Vice President of the United States, and to each of our senators in Congress.

Mr. Webster Sustained.

Nearly one thousand of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Boston, have addressed a letter to Mr. WEBSTER, thanking him for his great Union speech in the Senate of the United States. It is a strange fact, that while Mr. WEBSTER'S course is heartily endorsed by his political opponent of the Boston Post, it is met with cold disapprobation, or still colder praise by the organs of his own party, not even excepting the Boston Atlas, which has heretofore been regarded as his especial organ. It is said that the ABBOT LAWRENCE interest is arrayed against Messrs. WEBSTER and WINTHROP upon the slavery question in Massachusetts, and that these gentlemen accompanied by Mr. ASHMUN will canvass that state during the next recess of Congress.—We wish them all success in their efforts to crush the miserable spirit of fanaticism, but fear that they will receive a very limited support from their own party. Mr. WEBSTER'S present position is the same which was avowed in the address of the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts previous to the last Presidential election and was bitterly assailed by their opponents, who denounced CASS as a pro-slavery propagandist, while even Mr. WEBSTER himself, invited the Free Soilers into the ranks of the Whig party, which he said was the real anti-slavery party of the Union. He then sowed the wind, and must now reap the whirlwind, even when he would do better.

The Raleigh Star and Edward Stanly.

We clip the following from the Raleigh Star of 3d April. The Editor is commenting upon the speech of Mr. STANLY, recently delivered in the House of Representatives, upon the slavery question. The Star is a Whig paper, but goes with the South on the slavery question. Mr. STANLY is a Whig, as every body knows. In the speech which the Star is commenting on, Mr. STANLY said that if the people of Nashville do their duty when the delegates to the Southern Convention assemble there, "*They will drive every traitor into the Cumberland River.*" We have before referred to this speech, and shall not offer any comments upon it now:

It is unfortunate that Mr. STANLY has not been able to perceive the extent of the aggressions actually perpetrated and threatened by the North against the South; that he too lightly regards the grievances of the latter; erroneously attributes the excitement at the South to a designing factious spirit; and thus gives encouragment to the fanatics—the very men whom, in another part of his speech, he so eloquently and sharply rebukes. We do not believe there are half a dozen intelligent men in North Carolina, who agree with Mr. STANLY in the opinion, that "this agitation, this attempt to "excite alarm, is altogether now, as it was last sum- "mer, in the Southern States, for party purposes;" and we are glad to see the Register, of this City, which is far from giving any countenance to any undue agitation, and would be among the last to do injustice to Mr. STANLY, plainly and frankly expresses its dissent from this assertion; and boldly affirms that "the South has suffered gross wrongs—"that her rights under the Constitution have been "wantonly and shamefully violated." On this point Mr. STANLY'S own immediate constituents differ widely from him, if the solemnly expressed opinions of the "sober, patriotic and conservative" Whigs of Hyde County be taken as evidence of what the people believe in that district."

Honor to the Memory of Mr. Calhoun.

The following resolutions expressive of the sense of the Legislature of New York, were reported to the Senate of that State, on the 2d instant, by Mr. MORGAN, from the Joint Select Committee appointed on the Message of the Governor, announcing the death of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New York have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, United States Senator from South Carolina; that they entertain sentiments of profound respect for the pre-eminent ability, the unsullied character and the high-minded independence, which, throughout his life, distinguished his devotion to the public service; and that they unite with their fellow-citizens throughout the Union in deploring his death as a public calamity.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate of the United States, with a request that the same be entered on their journal, and a copy to the Governor of the State of South Carolina, with a request that he transmit the same to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, the public offices be closed, and the flag at the Capitol be displayed at half-mast for twenty-four hours, and that the Senate do now adjourn.

The same resolutions were passed by the Assembly, which also adjourned.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The passengers who left New York in the steamer Cherokee, on the 5th of January, reached San Francisco in thirty-six days.

CALIFORNIA FORTUNES.—A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"A gentleman from California, now here, says that Col. Fremont is the richest man in the world. His gold mine will probably be saleable in a few years, at six millions an acre. Mr. Wright mentioned to-day, that he knows of spots belonging to the Government, which are worth six millions of dollars an acre, and will produce from ten to twenty per cent. a year on that sum."

DYING WORDS OF MR. CALHOUN.—An authentic report of the last hours of Mr. Calhoun, in the Charleston Mercury, states that a few hours before his death, he uttered the following remark:

"I cannot avoid thinking of the political affairs of the country. If I could have but one hour to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life."

The Conviction of Webster.

"*Gentlemen of the Jury.*—You are sworn in all cases, to decide according to the evidence; at the same time, if you have any doubt, you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Suppose you have to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of a gentleman accused of felony. You will naturally doubt whether any gentleman would commit such offences; accordingly, however strong may be the testimony against him, you will, perhaps, acquit him. The evidence of your own senses is, at least, as credible as that of the witnesses; if, therefore, your eyesight convinces you that the prisoner is a well-dressed person, you have a right to presume his respectability; and it is for you to say whether a respectable person would be likely to be guilty of the crimes imputed to him. In like manner, when you see a shabby-looking fellow in the dock, charged, for example, with sheep-stealing, the decision rests with you, first, whether or not that individual is a ragamuffin: and, secondly, how far it is probable that a man of that description would steal sheep."—*Punch's charge to the Jury.*

The principles laid down by that distinguish Jurist, Chief Justice PUNCH, in the above extract from his admirable charge to the Jury, are fully recognized, and acted upon by many of the writers for the public press, and other disputants with whom we meet in our daily walk and conversation. It seems to be a settled principle with some, that human testimony is only credible when brought to bear against the life or reputation of an humble individual, or one who occupies an inferior position in society, but loses all force and value when the criminal may happen to belong to the respectable and wealthy classes, respectable and wealthy being used as convertible terms. A most glaring instance of this may be found in the case of Dr. WEBSTER. This man was arraigned before the highest criminal court of Massachusetts, the Chief Justice on the bench was his personal friend, the Jury was, to all intents and purposes of his own choosing, and was composed of highly respectable men. The trial occupied eleven anxious days, and from its commencement to its close, the Jury held no communication with the world at large—they heard nothing upon the subject but the testimony, the speeches of the counsel, and the Judge's charge; finally, WEBSTER himself was allowed to address them before they retired, and give his own version of any circumstances he might choose to explain, and then the Jury, having retired, before they proceeded to make up their verdict, knelt down and invoked the direction of Providence to guide them aright in the discharge of their terrible duty. When they consulted together there seemed to be no difference of opinion in regard to WEBSTER'S guilt, although one Juror, a personal friend of his, disliked to give a verdict because he was opposed to hanging, but when shown that he was sworn to give a verdict according to the evidence, irrespective of consequences, he yielded his scruples and joined with his fellow-jurors. No man could have had a fairer trial. No verdict could have been made up more deliberately nor more prayerfully; yet no sooner has the result been made known than the verdict is attacked by nearly all the leading presses in the Northern cities, especially in New York and Philadelphia. The opposition to the verdict is founded upon the fallibility of human testimony and the "respectability" of the accused, as though all judicial proceedings were not based upon human testimony, and its rejection, merely upon account of its inherent fallibility, would not strike at the root of all law and justice; besides, there is no greater mistake in the world than that of confounding social position with character. A man may be rich—he may be one of the "upper ten," but yet his character be that of a tyrannical, overbearing, or cruel man; whereas another, in the humbler walks of life, may be distinguished by kindness and amiability. It would be unjust and foolish to reject the evidence to be derived from *character*, but it would be equally so to substitute mere wealth or position in its stead. The journalists who declaim against the verdict as being irreconcilable with WEBSTER'S character, really make this mistake of confounding his character with his social position. So far as we can see anything of his real character, it was bad. He was notoriously unreliable in his pecuniary relations, and in some of his transactions his conduct was far from honorable. In many instances, also, when not restrained by conventional usages, his temper seems to have been irritable, and even cruel. These things—the exhibition of the *man himself*—are the only points of any importance as evidence; all other things are merely adventitious, and form no more a part of the man's character than would the fineness or coarseness of his coat.

We make these observations in regard to this case because they are of general application, and we have heard the same sort of reasoning advanced by men in our own midst. The allusion to classes is altogether too frequent in all American communities.—The demagogue praises the poorer classes as containing all the virtue and honesty in the world;—the would-be aristocrat considers character as the necessary accompaniment of wealth and position. Both are wrong. A man may acquire wealth and be honest; another may be poor and be none the less so. A rich man, or a "respectable" one, may be a scoundrel, and so may a man who does not own a farthing in the world. The man himself should alone be looked to. To neglect this, and pay attention only to the accessories of wealth or poverty by which he may be surrounded, betrays vulgarity of feeling and shallowness of judgment.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF N. C.—The Medical Society of N. Carolina held its first anniversary meeting in Raleigh, on Wednesday of last week. Dr. Strudwick, of Orange, the President, delivered an address upon the general improvement of medical science, and Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, of Fayetteville, a lecture upon the uncertainty of medicine, popular fallacies relative to the profession, the duties of Physicians, &c. The officers of the association for the last year were reappointed. Drs. W. G. Thomas, E. Strudwick, and J. F. McRee, Sr., were appointed delegates to the National Medical Convention, with Drs. N. J. Pitman, W. L. Norwood, and J. F. McRee, Jr., as alternates. Dr. C. E. Johnson, of Raleigh, was selected to deliver the lecture at the next session of the Society, with Dr. N. J. Pittman, of Edgecombe, as his alternate. Drs. W. H. McKee, W. G. Hill, C. E. Johnson, R. B. Haywood, and E. B. Haywood, all of Raleigh, were chosen a State Central Committee.—The following gentlemen were elected Honorary members. Dr. Benj. Robinson, of Fayetteville., Drs. J. F. McRee, Sr., and A. J. DeRosset, Sr., of Wilmington, Dr. James Webb, of Hillsboro', Dr. J. T. Norcom, of Edenton, Dr. S. J. Baker, of Raleigh, Dr, Thomas H. Hall of Edgecombe, and Dr. R. T. Broadnax, of Rockingham.

The next sitting will be in April 1851, at Raleigh. *Chronicle.*

SAFETY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A telegraphic dispatch from our Baltimore correspondent, dated on Saturday last, gives us the gratifying intelligence that the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of that day, contains a letter from St. Paul, Minesota, announcing the safety of Sir John Franklin.

This intelligence will be received with the greatest gratification throughout the whole civilized world. The interest that has been expressed in England, on the fate of this bold explorer of unknown regions—the munificent rewards that have been offered for any information respecting him—the exhibition of heroism, and attachment, and perseverence of his lady, who has by her indomitable efforts to rescue from peril, or learn the fate of her husband created a most intense feeling throughout the whole world—has thrown around the name of Sir John Franklin a romance, that apart from the information which his perilous voyages may contribute to knowledge of heretofore unexplored regions, will cause every philanthropic heart to bound with pleasure. We await further details to learn the particulars of this gratifying intelligence.

Charleston Courier, 8th inst.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

SENATE.

A message was received from the President, on the subject of a diplomatic agent sent to Hungary during the recent war between that country and Austria. Ordered to be printed.

After the presentation of petitions and memorials, Gen. Cass presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be directed to cause to be published, in a pamphlet form, and in such manner as may seem to them appropriate, for the use of the Senate, —— thousand copies of the addresses made by the members of the Senate, together with the discourse of the Rev. Dr. BUTLER, upon the occasion of the death of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The blank was filled up with the number of ten thousand.

Mr. Mason, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, stated that he had received a letter from Dr. J. C. Calhoun, requesting that the remains of his father should remain in the Vault of the Congressional Burying Ground until their removal to South Carolina. In view of their removal, and as a further token of respect, he moved that when the remains shall be transferred to Mr. Calhoun's native State, they shall be attended by a committee of the Senate. The resolution was adopted, and the number of the committee fixed at six.

On motion, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to pay to Dr. J. C. Calhoun, the sum due the late John C. Calhoun for per diem compensation and mileage.

The Vice President made an explanation regarding his understanding of the powers conferred upon him by the rules of the Senate. He thought it was his right to call Senators to order when they transgressed the rules of decorum, and he should hereafter exercise that right in the rigid enforcement of the rules. The explanations were ordered to be printed, and entered on the minutes.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut. finished his speech upon slavery, and was replied to by Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky.

Mr. Bradbury gave notice, that on the day after to-morrow he would call up his motion in regard to removals, and would then offer a few remarks.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion concerning the purchase of water rotted hemp for the Navy.

The Speaker presented a communication from Hon. G. W. Crawford, Secretary of the Navy, asking for an investigation into his connection with the Galphin claim. On motion, a committee of nine was ordered to be appointed by the chair to make such investigation.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. McClernand, of Ill., offered for consideration a plan for the settlement of the slavery question very similar to that offered in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, except that Mr. McClernand incorporates the admission of California and the erection of new territorial governments into one bill, the principle of which is the admission of California with her present constitution and limits, and the organization of territorial governments for the remaining territory *without the Wilmot Proviso*.

The committee was then addressed by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, and Marshall, of Kentucky. At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's remarks, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 4.

SENATE.

The Vice President announced from the Chair the following Senators as the Committee on the part of the Senate to attend the remains of the Hon. John C. Calhoun to his native State: Mr. Mason, Mr. Davis of Mississippi, Mr. Berrien, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Dodge of Iowa.

Mr. Atchison was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Relation, left vacant by Mr. Benton having been excused from serving.

Memorials and reports from Committees were received. The Senate took up the joint resolution introduced by the Committee upon Public Printing. The resolution provides for releasing the present contractors from their engagements, and giving the printing to two offices, to be paid at a certain stipulated rate, which will be about 30 per cent. higher than that paid under the present contract. It seems that at the present prices the contractors are unable to do the printing at the proper time and in the proper manner, hence the contemplated change. After considerable discussion, the whole subject was postponed until the next day.

Mr. Foote's resolution for raising a Select Committee next came up, and a discussion arose between Mr. Webster and Mr. Foote, the former contending that California should first be admitted, and then the Territories should be attended to afterwards.—Mr. Foote contended that in order to obtain a settlement of the question, the bill for the Territories should be taken up first, because it was apparent that California would be admitted at any rate, but it was far from certain that governments would be given to the Territories, without the proviso. Once admit California, and her friends, having obtained their end, would care but little about the fate of the other bill.

Mr. Shields having obtained the floor for the next day, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the following members as composing the Committee ordered yesterday to be appointed, on the request of the Secretary of War, for an investigation into his conduct in relation to the claim of the representatives of George Galphin: Mr. Burt of South Carolina; Mr. Grinnell of Massachusetts; Mr. Featherston of Mississippi; Mr. Gentry of Tennessee; Mr. Disney of Ohio; Mr. King of New Jersey; Mr. McLanahan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Conrad of Louisiana; and Mr. Jackson of Georgia.

Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Elections, reported against the admission of Hugh N. Smith and Almond W. Babbit, as delegates from New Mexico and Deseret, respectively.

The House then resumed the hemp discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee, Stanton of Kentucky, Bowlin of Missouri, and others.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, obtained the floor and addressed the Committee on the slavery question, and against the present admission of California.

Mr. Spalding followed in a speech in favor of the admission of Californa, and in defence of the administration. Mr. S. having concluded, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 5.

SENATE.

The Senate took up Mr. Foote's resolution to raise a select committee of thirteen, to whom should be referred the various projects for the settlement of the slavery question.

Mr. Foote being entitled to the floor, yielded it to Mr. Shields, who addressed the Senate upon the subject under consideration. He would vote for the bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves, for the admission of slave States from Texas, in accordance with the treaty of annexation, but would obey the instructions of the Legislature of his State in voting for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the territories, and for the admission of California.

Mr. Underwood asked what was the immediate question before the Senate? The Vice President stated it to be the amendment offered by Mr. Baldwin, excepting the question of admitting California from such reference. Mr. Underwood then said he hoped the committee would be raised, and all the pending questions referred to it without any such exception on behalf of California.

Mr. Butler strongly urged the consideration of the other measures *pari passu* with that for the admission of California. He deprecated the passage of the California bill as a separate measure.

Mr. Clay avowed himself in favor of Mr. Foote's motion for a committee. He thought it might do good, and it could not do harm. He was also in favor of the admission of California, and at the beginning of the session, he should have urged the measure of her admission separate from all others, but experience had since convinced him that that measure would be opposed, and probably defeated, if so urged; and that the readiest way to secure the admission of California, would be by coupling it with the bill for the organization of the territories. He thought it could be no disrespect to California, to make this disposition of the matter. She was still only a Territory, and would be so until admitted as a State; and could claim no precedence over her sister territories of Utah and New Mexico. Besides, the coupling of these measures might subserve a much more important end than even the admission of California. It might effect a settlement of the vexed questions which now agitate the country. He would, therefore, vote for no amendment which, in case a committee should be raised, would tie the hands of that committee upon one of the most important branches of the subject.

Mr. Benton made some observations in favor of excepting California from the reference to the proposed committee; but before he had proceeded far, the Senate, on motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House the day was occupied in the consideration of private claims, and some dozen bills passed for the relief of sundry persons, but nothing done of any interest to the public.

MONDAY, April 8.

SENATE.

The motion of Mr. Foote to refer Mr. Bell's resolutions to a Select Committee was taken up, the question being on the amendment moved by Mr. Baldwin, to except the subject of California from the reference.

Mr. Benton concluded his remarks in favor of the admission of California as a separate measure, and irrespective of any other question. He thought coupling California in the same bill with the Territories, was treating that *State* with disrespect.

Mr. Clay spoke in favor of conciliation and compromise. He ridiculed the idea put forth by Mr. Benton, that the honor of the State of California required that she should be considered by herself. She was the middle sister of New Mexico and Utah, and need not now, after making a runaway match, "cock up her nose" at being put in their company in one and the same bill. Neither was she a State now.—She is no more than a territory, just like her older sister New Mexico, or her younger sister Utah, and no more, until the action of Congress shall make her a State.

Mr. Cass spoke of the California measure as a foregone conclusion. He wished the settlement of the other questions.

Mr. Douglass urged the consideration of the California bill.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the non-action policy of the administration; said he should vote for the proviso if attached, and then vote against one and all territorial bills. He let the cat completely out of the bag, and his speech will do much towards uniting the two bills of Mr. Douglass into one. He has given the Senate sufficient cause to suspect his motives.

Mr. Foote spoke against the non-action policy as contemptible, and the champions and advocates of the administration, who had spoken for the administration, and advised the non-action policy. He referred to Mr. Smith's views of this subject.

The Vice President called Mr. Foote to order, saying that it was not in order to say that a Senator was a champion of the administration.

Mr. Foote did not deem it criminal, in any one, to support the administration. It was not uttered as a reproach by him. He moved the postponement of the question, on account of the absence of several Senators. Motion carried, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a joint resolution to provide for taking the census. Read twice and made the special order for Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the rules were suspended and the House resolved into committee of the whole, (Mr. Boyd in the Chair) and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Wallace, of S. C., being entitled to the floor, occupied it during an hour.

He was followed by Mr. J. L. Johnson, of Tenn., when Mr. Harris, of the same State, obtained the floor, but yielded it to a motion that the committee rise. The committee rose, when

Mr. Potter, from the committee on the post-office and post-roads, reported a bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole. The House then adjourned.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE, April 4, 1850.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The commissioners for runnig the boundary line between the United States and Mexico had a meeting on the 15th of February, at San Diego, when it was determind that, as it was impraticable, during the present state of things in California, to advance beyond the mouth of the Gila, towards New Mexico, and nothing of importance remained to be done on that side of the line, the commission should adjourn to meet at Passodel Norte on the 4th of November next.

Col. Weller was a passenger in the last trip of the Oregon to San Francisco, and General Conde and suite were also passengers in her to San Blas on her trip down.

The most amicable feeling had continued to exist between the commissioners, and letters expressive of such had passed after the adjournment

HAVANA A REFUGE FOR FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE. Mr. Oates who went out to Havana in quest of Bulloch, the absconding cashier of the Central Railroad Bank, has returned to Savannah, without having discovered any traces of him. The Savannah Republican, in noticing Mr. Oates' return, says:

Mr. Oates informs us that there is any number of fugitives from justice at Havana, who stalk about the streets and public places as independently as if they had never violated of the laws of their country. Of this class, is a Mrs. Simpson, about 18 years of age, who is charged with poisoning her husband somewhere in North Carolina, and a Mr. Carter, who was charged with robbing the Brooklyn or some other bank, near New York, of which he was an officer. Havana seems to be a house of refuge for scoundrels from the States.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow County.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Onslow county, held at the Court-House in Jacksonville on the 1st day of April, 1850, on motion of Hardy Cox, the meeting was organized by calling JOHN A. AVERITT to the Chair, and JASPER ETHERIDGE and JAMES H. FILYAW being requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a very appropriate address.

On motion, the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting. The Committee retired for a short time, and returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the custom of the Democratic party to meet in Convention and consult as to the best interests of the country; and whereas, unanimity of action is desirable, and can only be obtained through such Convention—therefore it is

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting approve of the proposition to hold a State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and recommend Raleigh as a suitable place, and concur with our Democratic brethren of Cumberland, that the 15th day of May is a suitable time.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint two delegates from each Captain's District to represent the County in said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Onslow have entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the proposed Convention, and pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominee.

4. *Resolved*, That we re-assert our firm adherence to the old and tried principles of the Democratic party—principles which have stood the test of time, and guided the country to its present unexampled prosperity.

In compliance with the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the State Convention at Raleigh, viz: M. L. F. Redd, Joseph Ennett, Eli W. Sanders, Thos. Jarman, Gardner Shepard, Stephen Dixon, Durant H. Rhodes, Hill W. House, Harvey Cox, L. W. Humphrey. B. M. Barry, Robert White, C. D. Foy, John A. Costin, J. H. Foy, Wm. J. Gibson, Thos. B. Holland, E. W. Sanders, E. W. Fonville, and John J. Hurst.

On motion of Edward W. Sanders, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Democrats of Onslow the propriety of holding District Conventions to nominate suitable persons to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court-House in Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Court week, in June next, to nominate suitable persons to represent them in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

On motion.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian, and all other Democratic papers that feel friendly to the cause of Democracy.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN A. AVERITT, Ch'n.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, } Secretaries.
JAMES H. FILYAW, }

From California.

A letter to the Newark Daily Advertiser, dated San Francisco, March 1st, says:

Laborers get six dollars a day, and found, and a dollar an hour for night work. Sabbath labor is double. We have been paying men on board our steamer (the Unicorn,) $5 a day, found, and constant employment. Were it a little later in the season, and a good time for digging, you would scarcely hire a man for less than $200 a month. Mechanics and tradesmen are getting from $12 to $16 a day, and found. We had a lot of caulkers at work, and paid the boss $16 and each of the others $14 a day, and *they keep very fashionable hours*. There is good employment for house carpenters and painters, as very many new buildings are in progress, and the wages are $14 a day! Clothing is not cheap, except you buy it at auction. I paid ten dollars for a pair of boots that $2,50 would buy in the States.

The largest gold lump I have as yet seen, weighed 25 pounds, six of which were quartz. It was valued at about $5,000. The man had "more of the same sort," only not quite so large. But where you find one man digging his two and three ounces a day, you will find two hundred merely paying expenses, for living is high at the mines.

Two young men took out of one pocket, on the Tuolumne, in as little time as it takes to relate it, two and a half pints of pure gold dust.

Rich diggings have been found high up on the Tuolumne and Stanislaus, and excitement is so great that small parties are from time to time moving off by night that their trail may not be followed.

Attempts have been made both here and at San Jose to organize the Whig and Democratic parties, and committees have been appointed to publish addresses.—But party politics are below par in California. The people go for pelf and pleasure here. By the way, Washington's Birth-day has been famously celebrated. At the seat of Government Gen. Green, the famous leader of the Mier expedition and the political opponent of Gen. Houston, and who is a member of the California Senate, gave a Ball which was attended by Gov. Burnett, the other public functionaries, and the fashion of the place. Here the California Guards, a new Company, paraded and had a supper.

Our markets are well supplied. Provision and lumber are abundant and prices are falling. Liquors and tobacco are litterally drugs. Houses in frames are of slow sale. Large supplies of every thing marketable are coming in daily.

From Oregon.

Our files of the Oregon Spectator are to the 27th of December, one month later than our previous advices.

The paper of the latest dates publishes some particulars of a freshet on the Willamette river, occasioned by the melting snow, by which much damage was done. It says:

Already have we learned that the mills and lumber at Clackamus city have been swept away. Loss not less than $75,000. Some damage has been already done to the works about the Oregon city mills, and they are yet exposed to great danger. The water is now falling. We fear, however, that this is only the beginning of evil tidings.

The citizens of Portland, on the Willamette river, below the falls, have despatched an agent to the U. States, with the means for the purchase of an ocean steamer, to ply between that place and San Francisco.

The Spectator says that the bar of the Columbia river has been passed during the year by about one hundred and fifty vessels, only one of which received any damage, and the injury in that case would have been avoided if any of the ordinary marks had been placed there to indicate the channel. Properly lighted and buoyed, the entrance of the river would no doubt be comparatively safe.

The health of Oregon city, during the past year it is said has been excellent. The Spectator remarks, we have not known any person to be seriously sick of any disease for months past.

A female seminary has been incorporated by the Legislature, to be located in Oregon city, and Gov. ABERNETHY appointed by the trustees an agent to procure, while in the United States, "musical instruments, school apparatus, and whatever other articles may be necessary to furnish it in the best style."

Under date of the 12th, the officers of the U. S. Army in Oregon signed a memorial to Congress, representing that in consequence of the enormous prices of provisions, &c. in that section of the country, their pay was entirely inadequate to their support, and asking for "such pay and allowances as will afford them a comfortable living." The common soldier receiving his pay in kind, does not feel the grievance so much; but the memorialists represent that it would be good policy to increase the pay of the privates also, and thus diminish the temptation to desert. Governor LANE and JOHN M'LAUGHLIN, ex-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, express similar opinions.

OREGON CITY PRICES, DECEMBER 20.

Flour, per bbl, $28; oats, per bushel, 2 a $3; potatoes, per bushel, 2 50 a $3 50; beets, per bushel, $5; onions, per bushel, $5; eggs, per dozen, 75 cents a $1; milk, per quart, 75 cts. a $1; poultry, per pair, 1 a $1 50; cheese, per pound, 75 cents; sugar, brown, per pound, 23c.; sugar, white, per lb., 40c; beef, per pound, 15c; pork, per pound, 23c; mutton, per pound, 16c; butter, per pound, 1 a $1 25; Windsor chairs, per dozen, $36; common dinner plates, per dozen, $2; common tea cups, per dozen, 3 a $5; common tumblers, flint, per dozen, $4 50; common knives and forks, per dozen, $5; Britannia spoons, (large) per dozen, $3 50; do. do. (small) per dozen, $1 50; coarse boots, (stoga) per pair $10; coarse shoes, per pair, $5; domestics, per yard, 12 a 20c; carpenter's labor, per day, $10; common day labor, $4; making frock coat, (uniform) $30; frock coat, complete, (uniform) $65; making pantaloons, $10; do. vest, $8; do. shirts, $3; washing, per dozen, $3.

From the Washington Union.

The Rev. Mr. Butler's Funeral Discourse.

We copy from the *Republic* of yesterday the following discourse of the Rev. Mr. BUTLER, delivered over the remains of Mr. CALHOUN, in the Senate chamber, on Tuesday last:

"I have said ye are gods, and all of you are children of the Most High; but ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes."—*Ps.* lxxxii, v. 6 and 7.

One of the princes is fallen! A prince in intellect; a prince in his sway over human hearts and minds; a prince in the wealth of his own generous affections, and in the rich revenues of admiring love poured into his heart; a prince in the dignity of his demeanor. This prince has fallen—fallen!

And ye all his friends and peers, illustrious statesmen, orators, and warriors, "I have said ye are gods, and all of you are children of the Most High; *but* ye shall die like men, and fall like this one of the princes."

The praises of the honored dead have been, here and elsewhere, fitly spoken. The beautifully bended benignity, dignity, simplicity, and purity of the husband, the father, and the friend; the integrity, sagacity, and energy of the statesman; the high-wrought vigor, the compressed intenseness, the direct and rapid logic of the orator—all these have been vividly portrayed by those who illustrate what they describe. There seem to linger still around this hall echoes of the voices which have so faithfully sketched the life, so happily discriminated the powers, so affectionately eulogized the virtues of the departed, that the Muse of History will note down the words as the outline of her future lofty narrative, her nice analysis, and her glowing praise.

But the echo of those eulogies dies away. All that was mortal of their honored object lies here, unconscious in the theatre of his glory. "Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye," there he lies—that strong heart still; that bright eye dim! Another voice claims your ear. The minister of God, standing over the dead, is sent to say, "I said ye are gods, and all of you are the children of the Most High; but ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes." He is sent to remind you that there are those here, not visible to the eye of sense, who are greater than the greatest—even DEATH AND DEATH'S LORD AND MASTER!

Death is here, I see him stand over his prostrate victim, and grimly smile, and shake his unsated spear, and bid us all attend this day on him. He is king to-day, and leads us all captive in his train, to swell his triumph, and proclaim his power. And there is no visitant that can stand before the soul of man with such claims on his awed, intent, and teachable attention. When, as on a day and in a scene like this, he holds us in his presence, and bids us hear him, who can dare disregard his mandate? Oh! there is no thought or fact, having reference to this brief scene of things, however it come with a port and tone of dignity and power, which does not dwindle into meanness in the presence of that great fact, that great thought, which has entered into the Capitol to-day—death! To be made to see that, by a law perfectly inevitable and irresistible, soul and body are soon to separate; that this busy scene of earth is to be suddenly and forever left; that this human soul is to break through the circle of warm, congenial, familiar, and kindred sympathies and associations, and to put off all alone into the silent dark—this is the message to us of death. And as this message is spoken to a soul which is conscious of sin, which knows that it has not in itself resources for self-purification and self-sustaining joy and peace, which realizes retribution as an eternal, moral law, it comes fraught with the unrest which causes it to be dismissed, or which lodges it in the soul—a visitant whose first coming is gloom, but whose continued presence shall be glory. Then the spirit, peering with intense earnestness into the dark unknown, may in vain question earth of the destiny of the soul beyond the grave, and lift to Heaven the passionate invocation—

"Answer me, burning stars of night,
Where hath the spirit gone,
Which passed the reach of mortal sight,
E'en as a breeze hath flown?
And the stars answer him, We roll
In pomp and power on high,
But of the never-dying soul
Ask things that cannot die!"

"Things that cannot die!" God only can tell us of the spirit-world. He assures us, by his Son, that death is the child of sin. He tells what is the power of this king of terrors. He shows us "that in Adam all die." He declares to us that, sinful by nature and by practice, we are condemned to death; that we are unfit for Heaven; that we are consigned to wo; that the destiny of the soul which remains thus condemned and unchanged is far drearier and more dreadful beyond than this side the grave. No wonder that men shrink from the thought of death, for all his messages are woful and appalling.

But, thanks be to God! though death be here, so also is death's Lord and Master. "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." That Saviour, Christ, assures us that all who repent and forsake their sins, who believe in Him and live to Him, shall rise to a life glorious and eternal with Him and His in Heaven. He tells us that if we are His, those sharp shafts which death rattles in our ear to-day shall but transfix, and but for a season, the garment of our mortality; and that the emancipated spirits of the righteous shall be borne on angel wings to that peaceful Paradise where they shall enjoy perpetual rest and felicity. Then it need not be a voice of gloom which announces to us to-day, "Ye shall die as men, and fall as one of the princes;" for it tells us that the humblest of men may be made equal to the angels, and that earth's princes may become "kings and priests unto God."

In the presence of these simplest, yet grandest truths; with these thoughts of death and the conqueror of death; and, above all, with this splendid trophy of his power, proudly held up to our view by death to-day, I need utter to you no common-place on the vanity of life, the inevitableness of death, and the solemnities of our after-being. Here, and now, on this theme, the silent dead is preaching to you more impressively than could the most eloquent of the living. You feel it now, in your inmost hearts, that that great upper range of things with which you are connected as immortals; that moral administration of God which stretches over the infinite of existence; that magnificent system of ordered governments, to whose lower range we now belong; which consists of thrones, dominions, principalities, and powers, which rise,

"Orb o'er orb, and height o'er height"

to the enthroned Supreme; you feel that this, your high relation to the Infinite and Eternal, makes poor and low the most august and imposing scenes and dignities of earth, which flit, like shadows, through your three-score years and ten. Oh! happy if the vivid sentiment of the hour shall become the actuating conviction of your life! Happy if it takes its place in the centre of the soul, and inform all the thoughts, the feelings, and the aims of life! Then shall this lower system of human things be consciously linked to, and become part of, and take glory from, that spiritual sphere which, all unseen, encloses us, whose actors and heroes are angels and archangels, and all the company of Heaven. Then would that be permanently felt by all, which was here and in the other chamber yesterday so eloquently expressed, that "vain are the personal strifes and party contests in which you daily engage, in view of the great account which you may so soon be called on to render:"* and that "it is unbecoming and presumptuous in those who are the tenants of an hour in their earthly abode, to wrestle and struggle together with a violence which would not be justifiable if it were your perpetual home."† Then, as we saw to-day, the sister States, by their representatives, linked hand and hand around the bier of one in whose fame they all claim a share, we should feel that we saw you engaged in a sacrament of religious patriotism, whose spontaneous, unpremeditated oath, springing consentient from your hearts, and rising unto Heaven, is—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

But I must no longer detain you. May we all

"So live, that when our summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, when each shall take
His chamber in the silent hall of death,
We go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to our dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

*Mr. Winthrop's speech in the House of Representatives.
†Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate.

CHOLERA IN MEXICO.—The cholera is reported to be very bad about Matamoras and the whole State of Tamaulipas. The Governor of Monterey, State of New Leon, died a short time ago of cholera:

The cholera has again appeared at the small mining town of Majapeel, some thirty-five leauges from Saltillo. It is carrying off about two hundred a day. The clergy at Matamoras, Monterey, and Saltillo, ordered that prayers be offered up that the scourge might be stayed.

Municipal Election in Milwaukie.

MILWAUKIE, April 5th, P. M.

Mr. Upham, dem., has been elected Mayor, by 100 maj. The democrats have also elected 13 Aldermen and all their Justices. The Whigs have elected 1 Alderman, and the Independent people 1.

OUR WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT PROGRESSING.—We are glad to see that two of the works of internal improvement chartered by our last Legislature, are in fair progress, and promise a speedy completion.—The plank road from Fayetteville west, is progressing with considerable rapidity: the part already finished has more than satisfied the friends of the work that it will fully answer the purposes for which it is intended. From present indications the good citizens of our State will not be compelled to wait long before they can see this in full operation, and affording its untold facilities to a large part of the State. Nearly allied to this, in the benefits it will confer, is the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement. The activity and energy which is exhibited by the contractors and all who are interested in it, indicate the fact that they will soon have a market at their doors, and will soon be placed on an equal footing with other parts of the country.

These two works will open a large and fertile portion of our State to the markets of the world: and will give our people an opportunity of competing with the citizens of other States on fair and equal terms.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Colorado River.

The Austin (Texas) Gazette states that Captain CHEATHAM has returned from the survey of the Colorado river, having accompanied the corps of engineers appointed to that duty. He gives a most favorable account of the river, which he considers well adapted to small steamers. The raft is the only obstruction of any importance, and, from its peculiar position, he thinks it can be removed by the aid of a good steam boat. In a communication to the Gazette, Captain CHEATHAM says:

For a distance of twelve miles after leaving Austin, we found the river quite shoaly, and straight; thence to Bastrop it became more crooked, and, with the exception of some rocky obstructions in a few shoals, which can be easily removed, it is a fine river for small boats. At Columbus there is a shoal, in the bed of which there are a great many rocks, but boats can easily get up over them. From Austin to the head of the raft, it may be safely pronounced a fine river for boats capable of carrying the burthen of four hundred bales of cotton. The snags are few. The banks of the river are caving in very much, and a great deal of timber is, in consequence, falling into the river. Thirteen distinct or separate formations constitute the obstructions known as the raft—some of them very bad. This raft is in a very wide part of the river, and for a distance of ten miles, when detached, it can be scattered so as to pass off without catching in the narrow parts of the river.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The weekly trips of the Cunard line of steamers will begin this day, (6th April) from Liverpool, and on the 1st proximo from New York and Boston. The Collins steamers will commence running semi-monthly on the 27th instant, and weekly about the 1st of June. The Franklin, of the Havre line, will begin her trips to Havre next month, and her mate will be ready in the fall. The Bremen line now leave Southampton and New York once a month. The City of Glasgow will leave Glasgow on the 16th instant for New York, and thereafter leave each port in alternate months. The Helena Sloman is to leave Hamburg on the 10th inst., and her trips will be bi-monthly.

Annexed are the names of all the ships composing each line:

Collins' Line—Atlantic, Pacific, Artic, Baltic, Adriatic.
Glasgow Line—City of Glasgow.
Hamburg Line—Helena Sloman.
Bremen Line—Washington, Herman.
Havre Line—Franklin.
Cunard Line—Asia, Africa, America, Caledonia, Cambria, Europa, Hibernia, Niagara, Canada.

Here are twenty splendid steamers to connect America and Europe.

The brig Sutton at Boston, brings dates from Buenos Ayres to the 19th Jan'y. On the 16th a destructive fire broke out in the city, which destroyed a great number of buildings, among others the establishment of Mr. Armstrong, whose loss was about 25,000 or 30,000 patacoons, or upwards of 20,000 Spanish dollars. Santa Maria *saltadero*, or slaughterhouse, was also destroyed.

AMERICAN SMELTED COPPER IN ENGLAND.—An importation from America took place in the early part of the week of great importance to our mining interests, being no less than 300 tons of copper, the produce of the smelting works of the United States. It was taken into Swansea, direct from Liverpool, and is estimated as worth upwards of £20,000.—*Mining Journal.*

STEAMER NEW WORLD.—Capt. Kemp of the barque Creamore, arrived this morning, in thirty days from Pernambuco, reports that on the 4th of March, he passed the steamer New World, Capt. Nickerson, which left this port about the 9th of February, going into Pernambuco, Capt. K. says she was going into that port in fine style, and every thing about her seemed in fine order. This is the vessel about which there was some legal difficulty at the time of her leaving port.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Curry-Comb for the Nursery.

Everybody knows the celebrated tale of the illustrious Mother Goose, commencing with "This is the house that Jack built. From the following extract, which we make from the letter of a correspondent of the New York Herald, it appears that the curry comb scene at the White House is to be immortalized and handed down to posterity, side by side with the nursery tale before alluded to. The writer says that the new form in which the history of the remarkable scene appears, is the work of a witty Senator, who handed it to Gen. Foote very soon after he had administered the curry-comb senatorial to Senator Seward. It runs thus:

"This is the man that conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista.

"This is the horse which bore the man who conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista.

"This is the curry-comb which curried the horse which bore the man who conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista.

"This is the senator who presented the curry-comb which curried the horse which bore the man who conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista.

"This is the other senator who curried that senator who presented the curry-comb which curried the horse which bore the man who conquered his foes at Monterey and Buena Vista."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember, in one where I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not seem to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased was killed by a shot, a gun shot in the head, and he produced the matted hair and the stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. A basin of warm water was brought into the court, and as the blood gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun, which proved to be half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pocket when he was taken. He was hanged.—*Lord Eldon's Note Book.*

NOT SKINNED.—A story, some time since, went the rounds, to the effect that a California emigrant, by the name of Wasson, had been flayed alive by Indians. An acquaintance of the young man writes to the Chicago Democrat in contradiction of the story, and states that Wasson is now digging gold in El Dorado.

PAYING HER DEBT BY THE AID OF GUANO.—A London letter in the New York Courier, dated 8th ult., says that the Government of Peru, which for the last twenty years has neglected to pay the interest on her national debt, has at last agreed to recognise the debt, pay the interest and also create a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidating the principal by annual instalments. The rapid increase of the demand for guano, found on the rocky shores of Peru, the sale of which is a government monopoly, is said to have been the cause of this prosperous condition of the Peruvian treasury.

A ruffian recently bit off a man's ear. Strange enough, he was immediately bound over to keep the *piece*. Wonder if he has.

John M. Barrett, Esq., who was arrested in South Carolina on suspicion of being opposed to slavery, and subsequently released on bail, died at Dublin, Indiana, on the 23d. The New Castle Courier says, he died of a disease brought on by long confinement within the damp and unwholesome walls of a southern prison.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—The Albany and Troy papers state that some 60,000,000 feet of lumber is to go to California as soon as received by the canal from these cities. Maine has sent out her millions of feet. North Carolina has just shipped 242,000 feet of pine lumber, 70,000 feet of which are in house frames, 245,000 shingles, and 80,000 bricks, to the gold region.

EXCHEQUER OF MEXICO.—The House of Representatives of the Mexican Congress adopted, on the 19th ultimo, with an amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Government to negotiate $900,000 of the money to be paid by the United States.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. WALKER, Mr. M. SCHULKEN, to Miss NANCY JANE BROOKSHER.

In this county, on the 4th instant, by J. G. PICKETT, Esq., Mr. ELIJAH HEWLETT, to Miss ALMIRA, daughter of Mr. JESSE CRAIG.

In Cumberland county, on the 22d ult., Mr. NEILL MARSH, to Miss CAROLINE SMITH.

In Robeson county, Mr. JACKSON TOWNSEND, to Miss SARAH JANE THOMPSON.

In Cumberland county, Mr. L. M. GILLIS, to Miss ANN McINNIS, daughter of ANGUS McINNIS.

In Moore county, Mr. DUNCAN PREAST, of Cumberland, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. ARCHIBALD BUCHAN.

At Topsail Sound, in this county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. M. D. MOORE, Mr. JOHN W. HOWARD, to Miss SARAH CAROLINE, youngest daughter of AARON ALEXANDER, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH FENNELL, wife of OWEN FENNELL, Esq., aged 42 years and 7 months.

In New York, on the 26th ult., Mr. THOS. L. CALLENDER, in his 62d year. He was a native of Wilmington, but resided in New York for many years.

In Washington City, on the 1st instant, Mr. DAVID BELL, formerly of Fayetteville, aged 31 years.

In Chatham county, Mr. WM. GUTHRIE, aged 74 years.

In Lincoln county, Mr. THOS. HAMPTON, in the 76th year of his age.

In Salisbury, on the 18th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH R. CALDWELL, wife of CHARLES F. FISHER, Esq., and daughter of the Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL, in her 26th year.

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOS. H. WILLIAMS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE ALDERMAN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

March 15, 1850 27-te

Town papers please copy till election.

VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER—I announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your County, and solicit your votes at the ensuing election. S. D. WALLACE.

March 8, 1850 26-tf

Papers of the town will copy till otherwise ordered.

To the Independent Voters of New Hanover County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In accordance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you honor me with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with fidelity and impartiality. G. J. MOORE.

New Hanover county, Feb'y 22, 1850 23-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM SELLARS as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, at the election on the first Saturday (4th) in May next.

March 15, 1850 27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. ASA A. HARTSFIELD, as a candidate for Major of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major DAVID WILLIAMS.

April 5, 1850. 30-te

County Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 13th of March, 1850:

WHEREAS, there exists vacancies in the former delegation of New Hanover county in the Legislature of this State, and whereas, it has heretofore been the custom of the Democratic party of New Hanover county to hold county conventions, for the purpose of selecting suitable county candidates, and also with a view to a more perfect organization of the party in said county; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the democratic citizens of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, respectfully recommend that a county convention be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court next; and

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren of each Captain's precinct in said county, the propriety of their sending three delegates from each of their respective precincts, to said convention; and that said convention have full authority to nominate suitable county candidates, to be voted for at the ensuing August Election, to fill the respective offices for which they may be selected.

On motion,

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions recommending a county convention, be requested to be published in the "Journal" till the meeting of said convention.

WM. S. LARKINS, Ch'n.

JOHN SHEPARD, Sec'y.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS wanted for *every State and county in the Union*, to canvass for subscribers for the "*Life of James K. Polk*," and the "*Life of John C. Calhoun*," being a biography of their lives and public services, with an *Appendix*, containing their *most important* speeches, &c. The life of James K. Polk will be ready by the 15th of May, and the latter on the 1st day of July.

The books will be 400 pages, large 12 mo., printed on fine white paper, uniform in style, with portraits on steel. Price $1 25.

For further particulars apply (post-paid) to the Publisher, JAMES M. ALDEN, Auburn, New York.

☞ The books will be sold only by duly authorized Agents. Also, just published, "*U. S. Exploring Expeditions*," by Wilkes & Lynch, a valuable book for Agents.

April 12, 1850 31-1t

A CARD.

MR. LORING:

MY attention was called by a friend, this morning, to a Card which appears in your paper, signed by Messrs. London, Reid, Baker, and other gentlemen of Wilmington, which in effect, charges me with gross neglect of my duty to the travelling public, and an indifference to the property of freighters committed to my charge. These are very gross offences in one of my calling, and if I am guilty of them, are calculated not only to destroy the public confidence in me, and thus take away my present means of obtaining an honest living, but also to compromise the interest of my employers. I am constrained therefore, however unwilling, to intrude myself upon the public, and to beg that they will not condemn me unheard. These charges could not well be more loose and general. They cover indeed almost every species of delinquency, of which as an officer of a Steamboat line, I could be guilty, but I am persuaded that the only occasion which I have given these gentlemen for their wholesale denunciation of me, through the public prints, is the fact, that they happened to have been left at Elizabethtown last Saturday, after the Henrietta passed that place, on her way down to Wilmington, under my command. How far I am responsible for this accident, the public can better decide, when they learn, that notwithstanding the inference which may well be drawn from the suppositions of the "CARD," *no one of these gentlemen did present themselves upon the landing, and desire transportation upon the boat*, nor did I learn that they had any such intention, until my arrival in Wilmington.

As soon as the circumstance was brought to my notice by the Agents here, (Messrs. Carroll & Fennell,) I expressed my regret, for I would not willingly disoblige them, or any one, and although it would have been highly inconvenient in the swollen state of the river on Saturday morning, to have obtained a landing at Elizabeth, and I had not on board any freight, nor had I any other occasion for stopping there, the fact that Messrs. Reid, Baker, London and M. B. Smith, were in the town, and might desire transportation to Wilmington, would have been sufficient to have induced me to stop the boat for their accommodation, but so far from the truth being that they or either of them, or any other gentleman, were on the landing and hailed the boat and desired a passage, as might be inferred from the ambiguous language of their Card, *I did not even known they were in the town, or in the vicinity.*

I cannot well understand, what these gentlemen mean, by there being "a general and almost universal sentiment," (of dissatisfaction, I presume) against me; if an earnest desire to discharge my duty, so far as my poor ability goes, to my employers and the public, deserves condemnation and reproach, then indeed am I guilty; but I am indebted to them, and to the circumstance of their unfortunate detention for this information. I have been for two years and better, in the employment of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, and it is certain that neither my employers or my friends, or myself, have known it before. And I cannot but complain that without giving me an opportunity for explanation or apology, these highly respectable gentlemen, should have suffered their names to be used for the purpose of injuring an unfortunate young man, whose sole crime is, that he has unintentionally and innocently provoked their displeasure. And being it is true but a poor and humble citizen, had they not deemed it necessary to have demanded from me an explanation, there are those here, who would I think have satisfied them, that I am not ordinarily so unmindful of my own interests or those of the Company as to have voluntarily given them or any others just cause of offence, and that on the contrary, they might have been reminded, that on quite a recent occasion, upon being notified by Mr. Reid, that two of their number, (Messrs. M. B. Smith and London,) were in town, and probably disposed to take passage on the boat, I waited sometime, perhaps twenty minutes after discharging all my freight, for their appearance at the landing.

Respectfully, WILLIAM T. EVANS,
Capt. Hen. S. B. Co.

April 12th, 1850 31-1t.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 9.—4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents. Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 cents. No change in Cotton. Flour has advanced, and is in demand at $4 50 to $5. Corn 60 to 65 cents.

NEWBERNE, April 8th.—NAVAL STORES.—Dip $2 10 and Scrape $1 15. Tar $1 05. Corn $2 00. Bacon 6c.; hams 7c. Lard 7c.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—COTTON—Market quiet Sales of 200 bales at 10⅞ to 12 cents.

NEW YORK, April 6th.—NAVAL STORES—The receipts of Rosin have been large, and sales have been made of 4,500 bbls. Wilmington Common, part before arrival, at $1 05 and $1 10, and $1 15, delivered; 2,000 bbls. North County, $1, delivered, and 400 bbls. at 75 cents, afloat; 250 bbls. White Rosin, $2 67 a $3 per 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is dull, with small transactions at 32 cents, cash. Turpentine is quiet, and Tar is inactive.

BOSTON, April 6th.—NAVAL STORES—We notice a fair demand for Spirits Turpentine, and sales to the extent of 250 bbls. at 33c, cash, and 35c, 6 mos. In Tar there have been sales of Wilmington at $1 87½ per bbl., 6 mos. Rosin and Pitch are rather dull

NEW YORK, April 9—6 P. M.—Flour $4 87 a $5 62; Corn 56 a 58c; Oats 37 a 42c; Mess Pork $10; Prime $8 25; Lard 6¼c; Coffee 9¼ a 10¼c per lb; Sugar 4¼ a 5¼c per lb; Molasses 25½ a 26c; Cotton 11⅞; Whiskey 22½ a 23c per gall.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9—6 P. M.—Flour $4 81; Corn 54 a 55c; Oats 34 a 37c; Rye 58 a 59c; Mess Pork 10 62 a $10 68; Prime 8 94 a $9; Lard 6¼ a 6¾c; Sugars 4¼ a 5¼c; Molasses 26 a 26½c; Coffee dull; Rice 3¼ a 3½c per lb; Whiskey 21 a 22c per gall.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Europa.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—NAVAL STORES—No sales reported in Turpentine or Tar. American Rosin in fair demand; 600 to 700 barrels sold at 3s 3d to 3s 4d, with a few at 3s 5d per cwt.

PROVISIONS—American have been steady and maintain full prices, with a slight advance in some articles.

RICE—150 tierces Carolina sold at 18s 6d to 20s.

COTTON—The Cotton market is dull. The only new feature in our proceedings is the increasing demand for export. Yesterday upward of 2,000 bales American were purchased for the continent. But with this addition to our ordinary business, we have still to reduce the quotations nearly ⅛d per lb on all qualities of American, except perhaps fair to good Orleans. The committee of brokers place fair Uplands at 6⅞d, Mobile at 6⅞d, and Orleans at 6⅞d.

California Market—per Steamer Cherokee.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Bricks are in demand and commanding $45 per thousand, as brick buildings are now being erected.

BOOTS.—No sale of moment for thick—thin of all descriptions are in demand, at 6 a $20 per pair for light, and 25 a $30 for heavy.

Candles have declined during the month; large sales of Sperm have been made at $4,25, and last at $1, for 100 boxes. Tallow, good American, 40 a 43.

Coal remains without material change; sales at 35 a $40 per ton.

CATTLE—Have fallen in value; sales at from $15 a $20 per head, in large quantities. Beef is getting better in quality.

COFFEE.—Manilla and Rio is very scarce; sales have been made at 12½, 13 and 15 cents.

CLOTHING.—Fine is in good demand, and commands high rates. Light common, no sales; thick woollen high, in demand.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Remain the same, without transactions, dry goods are in retail demand.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Many changes have been made in prices current. Sales of some have been made at wholesale during the month. The market is well supplied.

FISH.—Mackeral No. 1, per bbl., $25; do. No. 2, $20; Codfish, 3,50 a $4; Herrings, scarce.

FRUITS.—Are scarce and not in usual demand. A large sale of raisins was made at $7.

FURNITURE.—Very high; French bedsteads $100, mattresses $20; chairs, superior, per dozen, $300; chairs, American, $60; chairs, ordered, per dozen, 20 a $40; Brussels carpeting 3 a $4; common carpeting 1 a $2; other kinds of furniture high in proportion A cargo of superior French has met sales at extravagant rates—$1,000 and upwards for a set of chairs, sofas, &c.

HARDWARE.—A large quantity is in the market, and good rates obtained for immediate wants: tools scarce, high and in demand; Swedish bar iron 5 a 7c. per lb. General articles have no sale, except locks and knobs, from 25 to $40 per dozen; stoves 20 a $100, depending on size.

LUMBER.—The value has varied much during the month. It is held by the largest portion of merchants, each having a different price—sales of good have been effected by some at $80, and others as high as $175. The following are the quotations:—Houses, 12x15, 20x30, &c. firm, $200, to $600; Common, $60 a $75; American, $85 a $165; Shingles, per M, $25; Oars, per foot, 15c. The low rates of labor and abundance of lumber have caused a preference for temporary erection of buildings, according to taste—hence the decline. The character of buildings sent is not calculated for the class of people remaining here during the mining season.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 4—Br. Schr. Æolus, Stubbs, Turks Island, to G. W. Davis; with salt.

Schr. Cicero, Baker, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Denmark, Crowell, Savannah, to Geo. Harriss; with salt.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Davis, Charleston, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

5—Brig Shamrock, Willard, Charleston, to Russell & Kendrick; with salt.

Schr. W. S. Robbins, Smith, Charleston, in ballast, to Russell & Kendrick.

6—Schr. Fidelia, Goward, N. York, in ballast, to master.

7—Brig David Duffell, Podger, New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig Viator, Parks, New York, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. Elouise, Robinson, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Louisine, Smith, St. Thomas, to E. J. Lutterloh; with sugar and molasses. Left Brig Fidelia and Schr. Henrietta.

Schr. Richmond, Ober, Boston, to Ellis & Russell; with stone for Fort Caswell.

8—Brig Gallio, Brown, Boston, (at Quarantine,) to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

9—Schr. Mohawk, Johnson, Boston, in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. H. Westcott, Foster, Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

10—Brig Albemarle, Comery, Charleston, in ballast, to George Harriss.

Brig R. & S. Lamson, Moor, Portsmouth, N. H., to Russell & Kendrick; with hay and potatoes.

Brig L. R. Palmer, Parks, Charleston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Barque Thomas Prince, Hallowell, New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Loella, Lewis, Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss; with stone for Fort Caswell.

Brig Gulnare, Ellener, Charleston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Democrat, Berry, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Steamer Wm. B. Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

CLEARED.

4—Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with 850 bbls. rosin, 90 do. pitch, 28,000 feet lumber.

5—Schr. J. G. King, Wainwright, New York, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with 102 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1522 do. rosin.

Schr. G. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 25 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 do. tar, 17 do. rosin, 58 bales cotton goods and yarns.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, New York, by G. W. Davis.

Schr. Antoinette, Brown, Boston, by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.; with 212 bbls. rosin, 100,000 ft. lumber, peanuts, &c.

Schr. Vandalia, Mullen, Hartford, Conn., by George Harriss; with 75,000 feet lumber.

7—Br. Schr. Evander, Enos, Matanzas, by G. W. Davis; with lumber.

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, Hyde county, N. C., by Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. J. Holmes, Lodge, Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 26 bbls. spirits turpentine, 750 do. rosin, 187 do. pitch, 41,000 feet lumber, 31 bales cotton goods.

8—Schr. Major Ringgold, Richards, Matanzas, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 75,000 lumber, 50,000 shingles.

9—Brig John Dawson, Rodick, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 175,000 feet lumber.

Brig Montillo, Adams, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with naval stores.

Schr. Albion, Lufkin, Wilmington, Del., by W. M. Harriss; with 85,000 feet lumber.

10—Br. Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Liverpool, by G. W. Davis; with 1116 bbls. turpentine, 600 do. tar.

Schr. Melvina, Sleight, Philadelphia, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 85,000 feet lumber, 100 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by Carroll & Fennell; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Denmark, Roney, Cadiz, (Spain,) by Barry, Bryant & Adams.

11—Steamer Gov. Graham, Rankin, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Schr. Cicero, Baker, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 800 bbls. tar and rosin, 21,000 feet lumber.

Brig Eliza Jane, Brown, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh.

12—Schr. Col. Satterly, Davis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, cotton, sheetings, yarn, &c.

Brig Morea, Morton, hence for San Francisco, was spoken 15th March, leaking badly, and was making for Bermuda.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1850.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 8	a	$ 8½
Middlings,	6½	a	7½
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	7	a	7½
Western,	0	a	0
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	00	a	1 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	15	a	25
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	6 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	51	a	52
Meal, bush.,	60	a	62½
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	13½	a	14
St. Domingo,	11½	a	12½
Laguyra,	14	a	15
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	16	a	18
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	14	a	16
Sperm,	40	a	45
Adamantine,	31	a	32
EGGS, per doz.,	10	a	12½
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 50
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	65	a	70
Eastern,	00	a	70
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	10 00	a	10 50
Wide do.	0 00	a	4 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey, rec.	31	a	32
Do. N.O. do.	29	a	30
Do. Old Nick,	00	a	75
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40
Peach do.	00	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies,	19	a	20
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	4 00	a	4 50
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	1 90
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	3 00
Hard,	0 00	a	1 10
Tar,	1 00	a	1 05
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
Rosin, No.1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No.2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No.3,	67½	a	70
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	24½	a	00
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Linseed, N C.	80	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	0 00	a	0 00
Black Eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	60	a	62½
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh, per lb.	0	a	0
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.,	0 00	a	1 25
Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	10	a	15
Do. dead,	12½	a	25
Turkeys, live,	40	a	80
Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Turks Island,	00	a	15½
Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12½
Contract,	2 50	a	4 00
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	12 00
Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7
Porto Rico,	7	a	8
St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
Mill, prime,	6 00	a	7 00
Do ord'y,	4 25	a	5 50
Do. inf'r,	3 00	a	4 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	6	a	7
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 28
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	50	a	00
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	65
Lumber, per M.,	6 00	a	7 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1850.

BACON—Continues to arrive freely, and no improvement in prices.

CORN—Market fully supplied, and no change in price. No change in Meal.

FLOUR—Fayetteville super. scarce, and we quote at $5 50 per barrel.

HAY—Sale of 80 bales prime Eastern Hay at 70 cents per 100 lbs., on the wharf.

LARD—Full stock, and sales dull at quotations.

LUMBER—Some 4 rafts flooring boards have changed hands at $10, a $10 50 per M.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Received 9 hhds. Molasses and 18 bbls. Sugar from St. Thomas. The Molasses is held at 25 cents per gallon, and the Sugar at 7½ cts. per lb., by the lot.

NAVAL STORES.—Receipts of Turpentine since our last report have reached something near 10,000 barrels. The prices have ranged from $1 95 to $1 90 for soft, and $1 10 for hard, closing to day with sales of about 4,000 barrels, since late yesterday evening, at our lowest quotation. *Tar*—Sales of about 1,000 barrels at $1 05, $1 02 and $1 per barrel. *Rosin*—A slight advance has taken place in No. 3 Rosin. We quote sales of 1,000 barrels at 70 cts. per bbl; 600 do. at 67½ cents, and 1,000 barrels at 65 cents. The market closed at 67½ and 70 cents per barrel, with a light stock, and holders asking higher prices. The market is unsettled for Rosin. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of several hundred casks at 24½ cents per gal., and $1 75 for the barrels not returnable.

PEAS—We hear of no sales of Ground Peas this week. The crop has about all been disposed of. Black Eye Peas scarce. A fair supply of Cow Peas, and sales, as they arrive, at quotations.

POTATOES—100 barrels Irish Eating Potatoes sold at $1 25 per barrel.

SALT—Received coastwise 400 sacks, and sold at 80 cents per sack, 90 days. Also, received 3,000 bushels from Turk's Island, which was taken for the Fayetteville market at 15½ cents per bushel, 90 days.

STAVES—But few Staves of any description arriving. Our figures represent the last sales.

SHINGLES—But little doing in Shingles. Last sale at $1 12½ per thousand.

TIMBER.—Some 15 rafts of Timber have been taken by Millers, within the range of our figures. See table.

FREIGHTS.—Owing to the number of vessels in port for the last two weeks, Freights have declined to 25 a 28 cents per barrels to New York, under and on deck. See table for present rates.

EXCHANGE.—Bank rates of Exchange on Northern Cities 1 per cent. premium.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS may certify, that for a number of years, my wife was sorely afflicted with a complication of diseases, such as Liver complaint and dropsy in the chest, &c., attendant mostly on females; and after having tried various popular medicines of the day, and applied to several physicians of the old school, without, however, receiving from them any permanent relief; I was finally induced to apply to Dr. SCHONWALD, by whom, I am happy to say, through the blessings of God, and the aid of Botanic medicines, she has been restored to *perfect health*.

In giving publicity to the above, I am prompted by no other motives than for the benefit of others, should there be any similarly situated as she formally was. Having implicit confidence in Dr. SCHONWALD'S professional skill and medicines, I cheerfully recommend him to the notice of the afflicted. JOS. L. KEEN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1850. 31-tf

SUGAR and Molasses. Just received and now in store, St. Croix Sugar and Porto Rico Molasses. For sale by April 12.—[31-1t.] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

MOLASSES. Bbls of New Orleans, wholesale and retail; Cardenas, by the barrel, " "
Low for cash, at GEO H. KELLEY'S

FRESH Flour. 15 bbls pure Genesee and Hiram Smith's brands; 15 half bbls. Fulton and City mills. Any that does not prove good will be taken back. All low for cash, at April 12] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Artificials, at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhare. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates.

3, 4, 5 and 6, 4 Unbleached and White Shirtings.—For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

HAMS.—A lot of very superior Hams. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

BEDSTEADS—BEDSTEADS!

AT THE N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We have now on hand the largest stock of Bedsteads ever offered in this market.

15 high post Sacking Bottom;
24 " " Slat "
18 " " Cord "
48 low " " "
36 tester " " 20 low post Slat.

The above are a superior article, being manufactured to order for this market expressly. G. & W. A. GWYER.

PER SCHR. ELOUISE:

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. Y. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—8 Sofas;
1 dozen Fuel Racks, cheap article;
½ " Toilet Pails; 6 Refrigerators;
½ " Wire Fenders; 6 Bureaus, low price.
For sale at the lowest prices for cash.
April 12] G. & W. A. GWYER.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyard Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic) $5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar) 7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar) 10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy 15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each 12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano 15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYARD BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.

Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE attention of Teachers and Parents is called to the following School Books, just received, and for sale at the Book Store, Wilmington.

BY R. C. SMITH.

Smith's Introductory Arithmetic, or First Book in Arithmetic, 12 mo., price 12½ cents.
Do. Practical and Mental Arithmetic, or Second Book in Arithmetic, 288 pages, 18 mo., 33 cts. Key to do.
Do. New Arithmetic, or Third Book in Arithmetic, 312 pages, 12 mo., 50 cents. Key to do., 50 cts.
Do. First Book in Geography, revised edition, 37½ cts.
Do. Quarto Second Book in Geography, or Sequel to the First Book, 75 cents.
Do. Geography and Atlas, or Third Book for Academies, &c., 67½ cents.
Do. Illustrated Astronomy, in quarter form, illustrated with 28 diagrams, $1.
Do. Abridged Astronomy, 12 mo., with plates, 38 cts.

TOWN'S SERIES.

Intermediate Reader, 168 pages, 12 mo., 25 cents.
North American Second Class Reader, or Town's Fourth Book, by D. B. Town, 288 pages, 12 mo., cloth, 50 cents.
Intellectual Algebra, Oral Exercises in Algebra, for Common Schools, by D. B. Town, 216 pages, 12 mo., 38 cts. Key to do., 38 cents.
Ackerman's Natural History, first book, 288 pages, 12 mo., 50 cents. Also, a large variety of other School Books. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

PILLOW Case Linens and Cottons. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

LACE and Muslin Capes and Collars. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

LACE, White, Blue, Green and Yellow Musquito Netting. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MOURNING Dress Goods. Black Barege, Muslins, Ginghams, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Canton Cloth, Granadine and Silks. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PLANTATION Linen and Cotton Osnaburgs. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLUE Drills and Denims. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MARLBORO' and Manchester Stripes. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

MARSEILLES and Lancaster Quilts, superior quality. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

PRINTED Muslins and Lawns, all qualities. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

6, 10 and 12-4 White and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

SUPERIOR Oil Cloths, for Floors and Tables. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

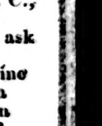
IRISH and French Linens. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK Lace, Mantillas, and Scarfs. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

WHITE and Colored, Canton Crape Shawls. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

STRAW Matting. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

FOUR NEGROES AT PUBLIC SALE.



ON the 4th day of May next, I shall expose to public sale, at my residence, in Holly Shelter district, New Hanover county, for division, FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, the property of the heirs of Henry Williams, sen., deceased. Terms at sale.

DAVID WILLIAMS, Guardian.

April 12th, 1850. 31-3t

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st March, 1850.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

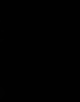
Alexander, A; Almonds, David; Alexander, Mary E; Allen, Eliza; Addams, James A; Anderson, J J 2; Anthony, G W E; Ashler, W; Barth, William; Baily, Lyman; Baldwin, S A; Barnes, R; Barkley, Sarah E; Barret, L; Beery, C F; Betts, Mary; Bell, Eliza; Biggs, James; Biggs, Mary; Blalock, James; Black, A C; Blodworth, T W; Blanks, Sarah A; Bogart, Maritte; Bringhurst, Edw'rd; Bradford, A J; Brocklehurst, A 3; Brock, C W; Brown, Stilman; Braswell, Thomas 2; Braswell, Lucinda; Bryan, David; Bryan, Mary A; Bryant, Mary E; Brantly, Adeline; Berins, E; Buie, S B; Butler, mr; Brock, J M; Beauford, Wm; Burnet, Margaret; Carter, A M; Carraway, W; Cains, Elizabeth; Chapman, C; Corbit, J T; Corbit, W R; Cordel, David; Colley, E K; Cowan, mrs E J; Croom, Ann E; Crabtree, Ruben; Crawford, R B & Co; Davis, Moses; Devane, A B C; Deming, S B; Dickerson, William; Darrell, Joseph; Dye, J C 2; Eldridge, J T; Ennet, Z A; Edwards, George 2; Fentriss, A 2; Ferriss, R L; Fenner, W R; Fenasey, David; Farr, Elizabeth; Fraser, James; Freeman, Hetty J; Garry, J T 2;

Gary, Alfred; Gary, W T; Gardner, Ann; Gibbons, J W; Gibson, John; Griswold, James; Gray, Charles; Griffing, John C; Goodhue, Mary; Hall, Willis; Hanlee, Thomas; Hamlet, H S; Harlan & Hollingsworth; Hardin, C M; Hazeltine, A 2; Haws, Elijah; Hall, Richard P; Hall, Eliza; Hewet, J T; Hensly, T G; Hines, John; Hines, Lewis; Heins, John; Hill, W R; Hill, John; Howard, H P; Hodges, David; Howell, Hiram; Howell, William; Hopes, Christmas; Jaquett, A M; Jacobs, William; Jackson, George; Johnson, Benjamin 2; Johnson, A P; Johnson, R A; Johnson, Polly; Johnson, Martha; Jones, Allen; Joice, Hannah A; Keyes, Stephen; Kellog, W; King, David; Lewis, D; Lewis, J C; Lee, P W; Lennon, G W; Marshall, Wm 2; Magill, James; Martin, James; Mallet, John; Mallet, Charles; Merick, David; Merrill, Allen; Mitchel, David; Miller, G D; Miller, A W; Morrow, William; Mowery, S L; Moran & Cary; Murrey, Harriet C; Mun, John Aron; McClamy, Leonora; McDowell, John A; McGowan; Mellhenny, mrs M; Nevens, James A; Newton, C O; Nichols, David;

Noland, Catharine; Outlaw, Annaca; Parsonage, John; Parks, Wm H 3; Peacock, L; Pettifer, Richard; Pettifer, Julia; Percy, John H; Perkins, capt; Phœbus, George; Pinkham, W; Platt, W J; Porter, Esher; Porter, C H; Potter, C D; Potter, F W; Powell, E E; Poindexter, J J; Pool, A C; Price, George; Pridgen, J J 2; Ramesdale, H W; Rodrick, R; Ray, Elizabeth; Reid, James G; Reynolds, George; Richardson, A J; Rice, J F; Rice, D; Robbins, Samuel H; Russell, John J; Savage, Emily; Sheppard, W B; Sheppard, John A; Sheppard, Alfred; Singletary, F C; Spencer, S B; Strode, C P; Steelman, A; Storer, John; Sutton, Ann; Swinson, A J; Sonner, Thomas; Smith, W B; Smith, N H; Smith, Josiah; Smith, James; Taylor, B F; Tate, Dan'l D; Thatcher, W & A; Thomson, Joseph; Townley, James; Varnand, R; Vernon, A M; Vest, A; VanRiswick, John; Wallace, George W; Walker, William H; Walker, Sophronia; Watts, Joshua A; West, Philip A; Whitty, Owen; Whitehead, B 3; Winchester, John; Wiggins, W B; Willard, W H; Williams, Joel; Woolfolk, S C; Worthy Patriarch.

[30-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.



JAMES H. COOKE, No. 92 Broadway, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,) NEW YORK, has now in store a full and complete assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, to which he is daily making large additions.

Purchasers of articles in his line, would do well to look at his stock, among which will be found every article for the complete furnishing of a house, ranging with the following low rates:

High Post Bedsteads, from	$7 00	to	$75 00
Mahog'y French do. "	18 00	to	50 00
Walnut do. do. "	15 00	to	40 00
Cottage do. do. "	6 00	to	18 00
Mattrasses at the lowest market rates.			
Sofas, city manufacture	20 00	to	75 00
Rocking Chairs, mahogany	6 00	to	18 00
Mahogany Parlor Chairs, (per dozen)	30 00	to	75 00

Bureaus, Card Tables, Book Cases, and Wardrobes, of the finest qualities, and warranted equal to any in the market.

☞ Particular attention paid to boxing and shipment of goods, which is done by most experienced hands.

New York, March 8, 1850 28-1the

SICILY Oranges. 45 boxes Sicily Oranges, just landed. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

JUST Received and for sale:—30 bags Coffee, Cuba, Laguira, and Rio. 7 hhds. Sugars, Muscovado and Porto Rico; 20 bbls. Southern Clarified. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

FLOUR.—42 Bbls. Fayetteville, assorted brands. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Arrival of the Europa.—Two weeks later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Steamship Europa at New York, we have two weeks later news from Europe.—There is but little of importance beyond a slight decline in Cotton, say about ¼ cent on Mobile, and ¼ on Upland. No change in Naval Stores. Breadstuffs have slightly improved in prices and are held firmer.

In the British revenue for the year ending April 5th, 1850, there is stated to be a surplus of two and a quarter millions of pounds sterling, and an estimated surplus for the current year of half a million. A motion had been made in the House for the withdrawal of the squadron placed upon the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. After the most strenuous exertions against it on the part of the administration, the motion was defeated. The British press denounces the support of the African squadron as a miserable humbug, which totally fails to effect any good, at the same time that it involves an expenditure of over five millions of dollars per annum. A bill is shortly to be introduced for the abolition of the Vice Regal Court in Ireland. The **Queen is to reside in Dublin a part of each year.—The potato crop is planted very extensively in Ire**land, and an effort is made to extend the culture of flax to the South and West. The flax and linen business has previously been confined to the North.

The Grecian blockade has ceased, the French intervention having been accepted, and the British claims guaranteed. It is announced that the Pope will return to Rome in the beginning of the present month.

The sentences of death pronounced against the Hungarian leaders has been commuted into imprisonment for longer or shorter periods. There is no probability of any united German Government.—There is little new from France. Still more restrictive measures are to be put in force against the press. The recent elections have passed off quietly. Trade is brisk in the Provinces, but somewhat depressed in Paris. Prussia and Austria have withdrawn their demand upon Switzerland for the extradition of political refugees. In Russia the winter has been more severe than any within the memory of man.

More Gold from California.

The steamship Cherokee and Empire City arrived at New York on the 5th instant from Chagres, bringing over two millions and a half in gold dust, and two hundred and thirty passengers. The news from San Francisco is up to the 1st of March. Business was then very brisk, the dry season having set in and labor at the mines commenced under the most favorable auspices; miners having been even more successful than during previous years. Prices of produce, lumber, etc., were rapidly declining, and real estate at a stand.

American flour was selling at San Francisco at $10 per bbl. Cattle, $20 per head. Lumber, $175 to $180 per thousand. Pork, $26 a $27 per bbl. Mess Beef, $12 a $15. Brandy, $8 per case; Gin, $4.

The arrival of the Cherokee and Empire City has created considerable excitement in the Northern cities, and a large emigration may be expected.

A fire occurred at Chagres on the night of the 23d of March, which destroyed the larger part of the town.

The Galphin Claim.

As this claim and its allowance by the Cabinet has been the theme of discussion by the press during the last week, and the merits of the case are not generally understood, we take the following account of the affair from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, a strong Whig paper, from which it appears that wherever the fault may lie, a fault, and a grievous one, certainly *does* exist, and that the Cabinet are responsible for it. The Tribune correspondent says:

1. That this is a very old claim, (none the worse for that,) growing out of certain transactions to which one Galphin, certain Indians, and the Royal Government of Georgia were parties, in or near 1773, before the breaking out of the Revolutionary War.

2. That the State of Georgia never recognized nor provided for the claim, [which was originally for lands,] but, having disposed of most of her wild lands to the Federal Government, turned the claimant over to that Government for satisfaction.

3. That this claim, though so venerable and well backed, never was admitted by our Government till 1846, or thereabouts, when a bill was got through both Houses directing the Treasury Department to audit and settle it on terms of justice and equity.

4. That it *was* so audited and settled under Secretary Walker, and the full estimated amount of the original claim paid over to the heirs and assigns of the original claimant, the sum being about $49,000.

5. That this sum was duly pocketed, but the claim still prosecuted (or afterwards revived) for interest on the amount so accorded f— the seventy-six years intervening since the origin o. ‘.e demand.

6. That Ex-Governor Geo. W. Crawford, of Georgia, now U. S. Secretary of War, was formerly agent of the claimants in prosecuting their claim, though he no longer appears as such on the record.

7. That Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, directed the proper officer of his Department to re-examine this claim for interest, and that officer (Comptroller Whittlesey) did so, and reported that there was nothing due the claimant, according to the principles established by the Government for the settlement of claims.

8. That Mr. Meredith permitted or directed an appeal to be taken from this decision to the Attorney General, (Reverdy Johnson,) who reported *in favor* of the validity and equity of the claim; whereupon,

9. Secretary Meredith directed its payment, and it *has been* paid, to the amount of some $190,000.

Such are the essential facts in the case, as reported in the newspapers. We do not see them directly confronted nor materially softened. Yet we insist that the fair fame of the parties concurring in or conniving at the passage of this second claim, imperatively *demands* a full explanation or clear refutation.

Intimations have appeared in several newspapers to the effect that the nature of Mr. Crawford's relation to the Galphin claim, and the particular facts connected with its prosecution before the Treasury Department, were known to the President of the United States. On the subject, the Republic of yesterday says:

"In mere justice to Mr. Crawford, who desires no one to share with him the responsibility of protecting his own honor, we feel bound to disabuse the public mind upon this point. We therefore declare that all the statements which have appeared in the public journals, connecting the President with the transactions in this matter, are without foundation. It was at no time brought to the knowledge of the President that a claim was in the course of prosecution before a member of his Cabinet, in which another member of his Cabinet was directly or indirectly interested. We are also informed that neither Mr. Meredith nor Mr. Johnson was made acquainted with Mr. Crawford's interest in the claim."

We also notice that a Democrat, formerly holding an important clerkship in the department, who made up the statements of the claim from documents, is out in the Washington Union in defence of the payment of the claim, and says that it is in accordance with the usual action of the Government in similar cases.

"Have you ever broke a horse?" inquired a horse jockey. "No, not exactly," replied Simon; "but I've broke three or four wagons."

From the Democratic Review for January, 1850.

Stability of the Union.

[CONCLUDED.]

Having learned by experience the best mode of emancipation, it is requisite, in order to practice it, that she should have an opportunity; and this may be found in the acquisition of new slave countries.

The contest that had so long been sustained in Parliament, against admitting slave-grown produce, was relaxed, and Lord John Russell, now the first Minister of the crown, moved to admit slave-grown sugar on the same terms as colonial. The necessity of furnishing the West Indies with laborers from the coast of Africa, is freely admitted, and incipient steps are being taken to permit such emigration. Why *free* black *emigrants* will work better than emancipated slaves, is not easily conceived. Freedom, at least British black freedom, may exist in changing the name, without altering the mode of coercion.—Flogging a black *emigrant* is a very benevolent operation, compared with chastising a black *slave*.—Every modern Philanthropist can give the reason for that. Meantime the World's Convention, which met at London in 1840, although foiled in its Texan schemes, persevered in that system of attack upon the institutions of the United States, which was to be instrumental in developing the new designs of the British government. The abolition party of the United States had, under the promptings of G. Thomson, now government member of Parliament for London, asserted the necessity of the abolition of slavery even at the expense of the Union. How a separation of the free-states from the slave-states was to diminish slavery in the latter is not easy to see, unless the latter were to be exposed to some new influence.—The political adventurers, dissolute negroes, an itinerant atheists, male and female, who, petted by the English, and stimulated by those who had aided the English government in its emancipation errors, perambulated the United States, haranguing, singing, spouting, and writing in favor of a dissolution of the Union, were for the most part met with the contempt they deserved; and it is a glorious example of the high-toned and comprehensive philosophy which pervades our people and the institutions they sustain—that these vagabond disseminators of treason, disunion and civil war, were disregarded and unnoticed. On the other hand, witness the chains and exile of John Mitchell and Smith O'Brien, with their noble compeers, punished with worse than death, not because they came from abroad to stir up insurrection and civil war in a land of strangers, but because on their own native soil they asked for those rights of freemen, which have ever been withheld from their unfortunate countrymen, and in the absence of which, they have cause to envy the material well-being of American slaves. Almost every country in Europe affords examples of executions during the past two years for political offences, far less than that of an attempt to excite a servile war. The American institutions are, however, based upon truth and justice, and perpetuated in the understanding of the people; they cannot, therefore, be shaken by the wicked sophistries of such monarchical tools.

Gradually the British commercial policy has accommodated itself to the fact, that the great staples which keep in operation the workshops of England are slave products, and that that condition of their production cannot be changed. She repeals, therefore, her duties on them, removes her discriminations, and throws open her navigation laws to the vessels of the world, for their transportation to her warehouses, and her whole colonial policy becomes changed. When England was emancipating her slaves in the West Indies—when her consul was exciting insurrection in Cuba—when her exertions were greatest to suppress the slave-trade—when her intrigues for Texas were ripening, the people of Canada rose in rebellion, striving to shake off her yoke, and the people of the United States "sympathized" with them. England poured her troops into the province, putting forth all her disposable force to suppress the defection. Mr. Van Buren, then President, and a warm pro-slavery advocate of southern interests, under a most remarkable but unseen influence, repulsed Texas into the arms of England, and suddenly changing his policy in relation to the Canadian sympathisers, abandoned the people of Navy Island to their own resources, while denouncing the whole proceeding; and for this was himself abandoned, in 1840, by the northern electors. The loyal people of Canada turned out to the support of the imperial government, and were taxed cheerfully to pay the expenses—the movement was crushed, and the patriots exiled. The independence of Canada at that time would have speedily brought her into the Union, and given such a preponderance to the North, as Mr. Van Buren, with his southern feelings, could not view with satisfaction, more particularly that the policy of the English government was *then*, to abolish slavery in the South, rather than to divide the Union. With the complete failure of the whole British scheme, in relation to colonial products, came Mr. Van Buren's defeat as a candidate for the presidency in 1840. The opponent of Canadian independence then became committed against Texan annexation, and this new interest gradually ripened into opposition to southern interests, and the formation of a sectional party under the pretext of "free-soil."—This party embraced the scattered disciples of the English World's Convention, emissaries, abolitionists, disunionists, and political adventurers of all sorts.—England could not but regard with satisfaction the formation of a combination, which should array the two sections of the Union against each other in hostility, and prepare the way for a rupture which might throw the whole South, with its blacks and rich staples, indispensable to her manufacturing greatness, into her hands. Cuba is fast drawing towards union with the South; and to cut off the southern states from the northern rivals of England in commerce and manufactures, unite them to Cuba, restore thereby the West India Islands to their original value, and annex the whole to the British Empire, by treaties offensive and defensive, was a prize worth contending for. The extraordinary pertinacity with which the control of the Nicaraguan isthmus is adhered to, indicates a sense of its value in such a connection. To facilitate this, Canada was repulsed.—A long course of legislation, designed to alienate her, was crowned by an act, taxing the loyal subjects to pay indemnities to the so-called "traitors" of former years, and their expostulations were met with leave "to annex to the United States if they please." Such a weight added to the Northern, while events pointed to the accession of Cuba on the Southern end, would go a long ways towards breaking the Union in the centre. Mr. Van Buren, who had stood by England against the Canadian rebels, appeared as the leader of the party of disunion, and the multitude of turbulent adventurers who seek notoriety and advancement for themselves, pressed vigorously in his rear. Disappointed political adventurers, English emissaries, and fanatical parasites of all hues and descriptions, were ready to aid in the work. The promulgator of family separation and female dishonor, under the guise of "social reform," was the fitting advocate for federal disunion and national disgrace. Deistical libertinism, and Ethiopian debauchery, were well assorted collaborators in the work of treason, under whatever pretence of philanthropy their designs might be cloaked.

The formation of the cotton states with Cuba, into a great cotton, tobacco, sugar and coffee producing union, calling forth the boundless fertility of Cuba, and renovating the West India Islands with the labor of the blacks of the Southern States, in those hands in which their labor and numbers have thriven so well, and this empire annexed to Britain by treaties of perfect reciprocity, giving the latter command of the Eastern commerce by way of Nicaragua, and all the benefits of possession, without the responsibility of slave ownership, would be a magnificent exchange for the useless province of Canada.—The separation of the North from the South, under the embittered feelings which must necessarily exist before its possible consummation, would cut off the former from its supply of raw materials, deprive its ships of two-thirds its business, close the whole southern market to the sale of its wares, shut up its factories, depopulate its wharves, and reduce it speedily to the present condition of Canada. The possession of the mouths of the Mississippi would give the South absolute control of the West. There are those now living in the valley, who can remember that the possession of the Delta of the Mississippi by Spain, was fast separating the East and West. A delay of five years in the purchase of Louisiana, would have dismembered the Union, and created a separate government in the valley. If the influence of that avenue of trade was so great then, when the settlements of the West were few, and their surplus products unimportant, what would it now be, when $50,000,000 worth of western produce, become indispensable to England, is annually borne by it to market? With such a connection, it cannot be doubted that England would return to her exclusive system, and the crushed industry of the New-England and Middle States would struggle in vain for reward. Nevertheless, this is what desperate sectional politicians are striving, in connection with British emissaries, to bring about, seeking their reward in political advancement among a ruined people. Amid the distress of a civil war, the destitution of the workers and ruin of property, the socialist faction, of which the New-York Tribune is the organ, seek that thorough upturning of society, which must precede its organization according to their peculiar views.

If we endeavor to form some estimate of the interest which the North has in Southern prosperity, we may begin with the most obvious item, viz., the shipping. This is, according to the official table, owned in the following proportions:

Owned	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Total.
South	159,956	334,845	494,797
North	1,201,930	1,456,314	2,658,244
Total	1,361,886	1,791,159	3,153,041
Fish. & whaling	192,180	133,838	326,018

Deducting the whaling and fishing tonnage from that owned at the North, leaves 1,009,750 registered, and 1,322,475 coasting tonnage, applicable to the transportation of merchandise. More than three-fourths of this entire tonnage are employed in the transportation of produce exported from Southern ports. The leading article being cotton, its movement is as follows:

1848-9.	Bales.	lbs.	Tons required.	pr. lb.	Amount of freight.
Exp't'd abr'd	2,227,844	1,026,602,269	667,425	1½ cts.	$15,399,034
" coastwise	785,324	314,129,600	209,417	½ ct.	1,570,648
Total	3,013,168	1,265,267,200	876,842		$16,969,682

This coastwise export is merely the first movement, South to North, and does not embrace its ultimate navigation in small vessels. As an indication of the freights on other articles, it may be stated that the quantities of the eleven articles of sugar, molasses, flour, pork, bacon, lard, beef, lead, whiskey, corn, and tobacco, which left New Orleans for the year 1849, both foreign and coastwise, required 101,900 tons, and the freights were worth $2,467,749. Of the quantities sent coastwise of these articles, a considerable portion was subsequently exported abroad from northern ports, giving a new freight to shipping.—Inasmuch as that, of all the exports of the country, 75 per cent. is based upon Southern produce, and as we have seen in the above table, which is from official sources, nearly all the shipping is owned at the North, and the rates of freight, in usual years, are graduated by that of cotton—an estimate may be made of the whole freights. From Northern ports these are much less than from the South; thus, while the average is about $22 from the South, with primage, abroad, it is about $7 per ton to the Northern ports. It is also the case, that vessels are built to carry nearly 50 per cent. more than their registered tonnage, and also that many of the voyages are to the provinces and the West Indies. Hence, the average outward freights are not over $15 per ton. The American tonnage, cleared out from the United States in 1848, was 2,461,280, which, at $15 per ton, allowing two-thirds for Southern origin, gives the following sums:

	Tons		Northern origin.	Southern origin.	Total.
Outw'd	2,461,880	at $15	12,306,400	24,612,800	$36,919,200
Inward	2,393,482	at 8	9,573,928	9,573,928	19,147,856
Total Foreign trade			$21,880,328	$34,186,728	$56,167,056
" coast, between North and South			2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
Total			$23,880,328	$40,186,728	$64,167,056

The inward freights are of merchandise, on which the Northern shipping makes a freight—the Northern importer and jobber their profits, and on which, probably, one-half is sold and paid for, at the South. In this are included freights from Europe, South America, and the East Indies, ranging from $10 to $25 per ton, and forming a large part of the whole, so that the average will not form less than $6 per ton of carrying capacity, or $8 per ton register. The freights of vessels in the foreign carrying trade, from Cuba to Europe, &c., are not included.

The imports and exports of the Union were, for 1848, as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Free States	$137,367,826	$75,985,050
Slave States	17,631,102	78,051,386
Total	$154,998,928	$154,036,436

This embraces the large exports of farm produce from the North for the famine year, and is, therefore, above an average for that section. Under the estimate that one-half of the imports are consumed at the South, then $60,131,638 must pass through Northern hands, leaving at least fifteen per cent. profit, say $9,000,000, including insurance, &c. In return for this, an amount of bills, drawn against Southern exports, must be sold in New York, equal to the difference between Southern imports and the amount of their exports, say $60,000,000. The negotiation of these gives at least $1,000,000 more to the North. On data furnished by the census of 1840, it was ascertained that the value of the manufactures of the New England and Middle States was $182,945,317, including 500,000 bales of cotton worked up at the North. Of this one-half, say $90,000,000, finds sale in the Southern States, and those of the West, which delivering their produce on the great water-courses, necessarily form part of that region, at a profit to manufacturers, jobbers, forwarders, expresses, insurance, &c., of 25 per cent., or $22,250,000. There arrived at New Orleans last year, by the Mississippi river, of produce from all the Western States, a value of $36,119,098, and probably $14,000,000 more found sale in the slave States thro' smaller avenues, and at shorter distances, making say $50,000,000; for all which was received in return sugar, coffee, tobacco, materials of manufacture, and domestic bills drawn on the North against produce and foreign bills of exchange. These sales of produce probably realized 20 per cent. profit, and it is from the proceeds of its sales of produce to the South, that the West pays for its purchases of goods at the East. There is also, probably, $20,000,000 of Northern capital, drawing large profits in Southern employments. Stocks, shares of companies, and interests in firms, which, with the amount expended by Southerners coming North in the summer season, must yield $6,000,000. These rough estimates of the profits of the North by Southern connection, may be summed up thus:

Freights of North'n shipping on South'n produce	$40,186,728
Profits derived on imports at the North for Southern account	9,000,000
Profits of exchange operations	1,000,000
" on North'n manufactures sold at the South	22,250,000
" Western produce descending the Mississippi,	10,000,000
" on Northern capital employed at the South,	6,000,000
Total earnings of the North per annum	$88,436,728

These estimates are all exceedingly small, and do not embrace a variety of transactions, which form the basis of most corporate profits. It might also embrace the profits on sales to Western States, which are enabled to pay by their sales to the South.—Now, when we reflect, that the whole of the transactions, out of which spring these profits enumerated, and also the employment of a very large proportion of the Northern people, as well as one-half of the whole external trade of Great Britain, with all those remotely dependent upon the persons actively engaged in the trade, we begin to form some idea of the magnitude of the crime premeditated by the Van Buren socialist free-soil abolition party.

If we throw together the capital and numbers of persons directly occupied in the manufacture of cotton, with the number of bales required annually to keep them in employ, we arrive at something like the following result:

	Bales consumed, 1849.	Hands employed.	Capital invested.
Great Britain	1,819,422	480,000	$366,000,000
Europe	983,943	233,000	183,000,000
United States	520,000	160,634	122,000,000
Total	3,323,365	873,634	$671,000,000

Of this large consumption, 2,800,000 bales were furnished by the Southern States, and it supports, through the profits of its fabrication, not less than 6,000,000 whites, and the cloth so produced furnishes comfortable clothing to millions more, who otherwise would suffer from want of it. If by any convulsion the supply of raw material should be cut off, how wide-spread would be the resulting destitution and ruin to all nations! The Northern States have rapidly increased of late years in their ability to work up the cotton. Thus, in 1841-'42 the growth was 1,683,574 bales, and the United States manufactures took 267,850, or 15 per cent. The average growth of the past two years has been 2,500,000 bales, and 502,400 bales, or 20 per cent., has been wrought up in the United States. Thus the national industry of the North is developing itself with a rapidity that in a few years may cause it to require the whole of the Southern production to the exclusion of European rivals. The progress in this direction is precisely in the ratio of the increase of capital. Superior wealth is all the advantage which England has over the Union, and she is fast losing that advantage. The only way in which she can check this tendency is by promoting sectional jealousies, in the view to cause a political dissolution of the Union.

A separation of the Union would involve the immediate connection of the whole South with Mexico and the West Indies, with England: and under the exasperation that would inevitably attend such an event, the North, its ships, goods, produce and traffic, would at once be excluded. The rigor of that British exclusive system which before drove the independent Northern States into a Union with the South, would apply with ten-fold force, and while the South has now become necessary to every country of Europe, the North has nothing to offer, being in fact a rival to each and all in manufactures. The areas of the free and slave States are as follows:

AREA OF 30 STATES, WITH LANDS SOLD AND UNSOLD.

	Area acres.	Area sold in new states.	Money rec'd by U. States.	Unsold area new states.	Popula'n 1840.
Free,	290,777,600	59,007,332	$91,687,565	199,935,398	9,918,864
Slave,	599,275,602	41,202,324	45,085,512	145,977,945	7,513,008

The area of western lands unsold, with a large portion of that already sold, is entirely commanded by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the possessors of its Delta are the controlling power. The introduction of manufactures is most rapidly progressing in the northern slave-states, and as those become less able to compete with the more southern lands in agricultural productions, the impulse will be enhanced, and with greater success, than the improving prospects of the raw material promises to enhance the capital applicable for that purpose.

Every year the progress of affairs makes the North less necessary to the South, and makes the latter more necessary to England and Western Europe.—The face of affairs is entirely changed since Gen. Pinckney, in convention, assented to the proposition, giving Congress the right to pass laws regulating commerce by a simple majority, on the ground that it was a boon granted to the North in consideration of the necessity which the weak South had for their strong northern neighbors. The cotton trade then scarcely existed, but the material has now been spun into a web which binds the commercial world to southern interests. The North now has far more need of the South to cherish her commercial and manufacturing interests, than when the merchants of Boston, headed by John Hancock, petitioned Congress to the following effect:

"Impressed with these ideas, your petitioners beg leave to request of the very august body which they now have the honor to address, that the numerous impositions of the British, on the trade and exports of these states, may be forthwith contravened by similar expedients on our part; else, may it please your excellency and honors, the commerce of this country, and, of consequence, its wealth, power, and perhaps the Union itself, may become victims to the artifice of a nation whose arms have been in vain exerted to accomplish the ruin of America."

The South is now, with its institutions and capabilities, possessed of that on which half the manufacturing and commercial interests of the world depends. It is the source whence the only means of employing and feeding at least 6,000,000 whites can be drawn, and without which nearly $1,000,000,000 of active capital in ships and factories would be valueless. A country and institutions so important to the welfare of humanity at large are not to be trifled with. This country forms one-half of our glorious Union, on terms agreed upon by those immortal men who separated from England, because they would no longer suffer the continuance of the African slave-trade; but in its independent position the South holds the welfare of other nations almost entirely in its keeping. The capital and laboring abilities of England are such as to afford the South an outlet for its staple, should it exclude all other customers. The result of such a movement would be to force other counties to draw their goods from England only. On the other hand, the manufacturing progress of the North is such, that in a few years she may absorb the whole of the southern staple, and place herself at the head of the manufacturing interest for the supply of the world. To the South it is comparatively of small importance whether England or the North obtains this mastery. Between the North and England it is a mortal duel, and yet in the crisis of this struggle there are to be found persons at the north so destitute of all moral sense and political acuteness, as to attack, in violation of the sacred pledge of the constitution, those institutions which it guaranties, and which are so necessary to the interests of humanity.

The continued harmony of the United States, permitting the industry of each section to furnish materials for the enterprise of the others—the reciprocity of benefits, and uninterrupted interchange of mutual productions, facilitated by continually increasing means of intercourse and accumulation of capital, are laying the foundation for an empire, of which the world's history not only affords no example, but the magnitude of which, the wildest dreams of the most imaginative of the world's statesmen has failed to conceive. In this undisturbed progress, the condition of the black race is being elevated on the swelling tide of white progress. Inasmuch as that the first slaves imported were, under their new masters, vastly superior in condition to the nude cannibals by whom they were sold, only because avarice triumphed over appetite, so is the condition of the slave of the present day far above that of his progenitor a few generations back. The black race, in its servitude to the whites, has undergone an improvement, which the same race, in its state of African freedom, has failed to manifest. By whatever degree, physically and morally, the blacks of the United States are superior to the nude cannibals of Africa, are they indebted to the white race for its active though not disinterested agency. That process of improvement has not ceased, but is ever progressive in the train of white advancement. The huge lumber-car has no vitality of itself, but attached to the resistless locomotive, moves forward with a vigor not its own. To cast off that race, in dependence on its own resources, is a singular manifestation of desire for its progress. As an indication of the progress in respect of freedom, which that race makes as it is trained to endure it, we may take the numbers classified upon the Continent, for three periods, according to the United States census:

	SLAVES.	FREE BLACKS. Slave States.	Free States.
1800	857,095	61,441	73,100
1830	2,005,475	182,070	187,525
1840	2,486,226	216,568	172,509

In 1800 there were 36,946 slaves in what are now free states. The emancipation of these increased the free blacks in the free states—but the multiplication of the free blacks in the slave states is much more rapid, and is increasing upon the proportion of slaves. Thus, the free blacks in those states, in 40 years, reached 25 per cent. of the original number of slaves—the emancipation being always 10 per cent. of the increase. This has been greatly retarded by the abolition excitement. It is observable that the free blacks do not emigrate from the southern states. Their social position there is less onerous than the nominal freedom of the North. The increase of free blacks at the South, in 40 years, was 250 per cent., and at the North 140 per cent. It is undoubtedly true, that the unconquerable repugnance of the North to permit the presence of blacks, if they can possibly be excluded, has, to a very great extent, checked emancipation. Thus, the constitution passed by Ohio on its organization as a state, with the black laws passed by its legislature, by preventing the ingress of slaves, greatly retarded emancipation. To suppose that the ordinance of 1787 stopped slave migration, is a great mistake. It was the opposition of the white settlers to the presence of negroes that alone prevented it. Had any number of slaves been settled in Ohio, they would ultimately, as in New York, have been emancipated, and would, by so much, have reduced the existing number of slaves. Thus, notwithstanding all the false sympathies of the North, the progress of emancipation at the South is quite as rapid as it should be, to avoid convulsions. It is more than probable, that when the body of free black shall have become more considerable, that they will supplant slaves as domestic servants, until slavery becomes, in those states, almost entirely predial. There is no comparrison between the well-trained free black, subject to dismissal for misconduct as a domestic servant, and the slothful slave who has no fear of loss of place before his eyes. The free blacks must necessarily crowd out the slaves, by a gradual and regular process, as the latter became more fitted for freedom. It is an inevitable law of political economy, that slavery must cease where trade is free, and the population of freemen becomes more dense. This process is gradually and surely elevating the black race, and to disturb it by any means, is at once to plunge this incapable race into hopeless barbarism, as complete as that which pervades Africa. An earnest desire for progress, political and social, for both races, as well on this continent as upon that of Europe, will find in a firm adherence to the compromises of the constitution the only sure mode of accomplishing that double end.—To preserve the harmony of the several sections, by refraining from an attack upon that state of things, which we may wish did not exist, but which we cannot remedy, is the only mode of ameliorating them. Those political schemers who seek for their own advancement amid the ruins of an empire, the desolation of a continent, and the barbarizing of a race of men, will find, in the awakened intelligence of the people, the fiat of their own destruction.

Movements of Santa Anna.

KINGSTON, (JA.,) March 18, 1850.

SANTA ANNA, of Mexican notoriety, we regret to state, is about taking his departure for Bogota. His acquaintance and society have been much sought after here, by those who move in the highest sphere, and all greatly regret his departure, which is mainly attributed to the failure of the late attempts at revolution in his native country. Himself and lady are a refined and most agreeable pair; but the recent accounts from the city of Mexico have severed all his fond hopes of return. His fortune is princely, and a more honorable and liberal man does not live in the island. What his intentions are, no person here is acquainted with, but all regret the departure of himself and family.—*Corr. N. Y. Express.*

Latest Styles of Rich and Fashionable Furniture

AT THE NEW YORK FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—We have just received from New York the largest assortment, and the best selected stock, of Cabinet Furniture ever offered in this market. Great inducements are now offered, in order to sell our goods as they arrive, and at the same time to have a large supply of new goods always on hand. Our object is to have quick sales and light profits; and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article in our line at the *lowest prices.*

Hotel keepers, and all persons in need of Furniture, who desire to save 10 to 15 per cent. are requested to call.

The following named goods, together with many others not necessary to specify, have just been added to our stock:

4 large mahogany Wardrobes; 6 half marble top
2 do: do: Sideboards; [bureaus;
12 Sofas, newest styles; 6 marble top Washstands;
4 large mahogany Rockers; 10 mahogany do:
6 do: do: do: carved tops;
12 nurse do: do: 15 small cane seat Rockers;
10 large cane seat do:
8 mahogany French Bedsteads; 4 mahogany Secre-
2 do: Counting-House Desks; [taries;
4 do: Dining Tables; 20 mahogany Bureaus;
6 do: Centre Tables;
2 do: do: do. marble tops;
15 do: Dressing Bureaus, with glasses;
6 dozen black walnut Parlor Chairs;
10 do: fancy maple do: do:
4 do: imitation rosewood do:
8 do: children's cane and wood seat Chairs;
12 do: cane and rush seat maple do:
26 do: wood seat do:
3 do: office Chairs; 4 pair mahogany Side Tables;
4 black walnut Dining Tables; 24 single Cots;
6 high post Sacking Bedsteads; 18 double do:
10 do: do: slat do: 6 Cottage Bedsteads;
12 low do: do: do: 18 trundle do: slat
40 do: do: cord do: [and cord;
50 tester do: do: do: 6 Hat Racks;
12 do: do: slat do:
30 cheap Washstands; 24 cheap Toilet Tables;
Willow Wagons, Cradles and Chairs; Moss, Hair and Straw Mattresses; Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c. &c.

Persons from the country are requested to call. Purchasers will have their goods packed free of expense.

April 5] G. & W. A. GWYER.

New York & Philadelphia Advertisements.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AND Depot of Bronze Powders.—The subscriber, Importer and Manufacturer, keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of **Musical Instruments**, of every description, in the United States; also BRONZE POWDER, of all colors and qualities, of the best German manufacture, Dutch Metal, Florence Leaf Gold, and Ultra-marine Blue, and which he will sell on reasonable terms. Store-keepers are requested to call and examine his large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

EDWARD BAACK,
87 Fulton-street, New York.

March 22, 1850 28-4t

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

Corner Frankfort Street and City Hall Square,

Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain, New York,

WAS built and opened by the subscriber, May 1, 1849, who trusts that for convenience, elegance, comfort and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world.—It contains more rooms than any other Hotel on this continent, save one only, all of which are warmed gratis. They are all fitted up with marble-top washstands which are supplied with *Croton Water*, through silver plated cocks.—There is but one bed in a room; the Halls and water closets on every floor will be lit with gas during the night. This Hotel is in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS, and the principal places of amusement. There is a *Barber's Shop*, and an extensive range of *Bath Rooms* connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of lodging rooms, and meals as they may be ordered in the spacious and *splendid Refectory.*—Porters will be up during the night to admit lodgers, and also to call them at any time they may desire: and in no case will servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites.

R. FRENCH.

New York, April 5th, 1850 30-3m

WHOLESALE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assortment of **Superior Tin and Japanned Ware.**

Keeping constantly on hand the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to satisfy buyers of the superior advantages they offer.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the "Large Coffee Pot,"
No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.

February 1, 1850 21-3m

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do
County Court Sub.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Ct. Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Inspector's Certificates;
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavits;
Garnishee Notices;
Checks, Cape Fear B'k;
do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Crew Lists;

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

HARDWARE STORE IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber desires to inform the citizens of Wilmington, and the country dealers generally, that he has taken a Store on Front-street, three doors South of Market, (sign of a Mill Saw and Anvil,) where he is now opening a large and entirely new stock of foreign and domestic Hardware, of the very best make, including **Bar and Hoop Iron, Hollow-ware, Stoves and Nails**; together with the usual variety of GERMAN AND FANCY GOODS belonging to the trade. By importing his foreign, and receiving his domestic from the manufacturers direct, he is enabled and willing to sell at the lowest prices. *To those who buy to sell again, he will* make all articles at Eastern prices, adding expenses only, and feels sure that the country dealers will find it to their advantage to look through his stock before going North.

J. M. ROBINSON.

April 5, 1850 30-tf

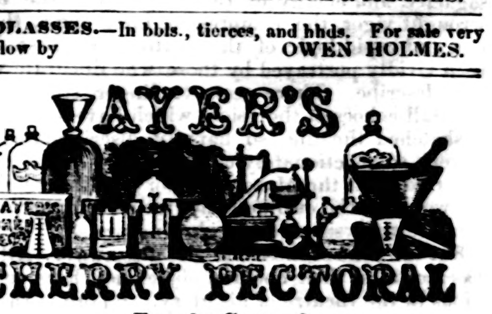
LIME, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Lincolnville white lump; Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

RAISINS.—15 Boxes; 10 half boxes; for sale at N. York cost, by OWEN HOLMES.

MOLASSES. 10 hhds. superior retailing Molasses. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

STARCH.—12 boxes Colgates Pearl Starch. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

MOLASSES.—In bbls., tierces, and hhds. For sale very low by OWEN HOLMES.



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of Cherry Pectoral may be seen in the following:—

Valentine Mott, M. D.
Prof. Surgery Med College, New York, says:—

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Field

writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL and if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

Chief Justice Eustis,

of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of *Croup* by the "CHERRY PECTORAL."

Asthma and Bronchitis.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states, "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public generally."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:—

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

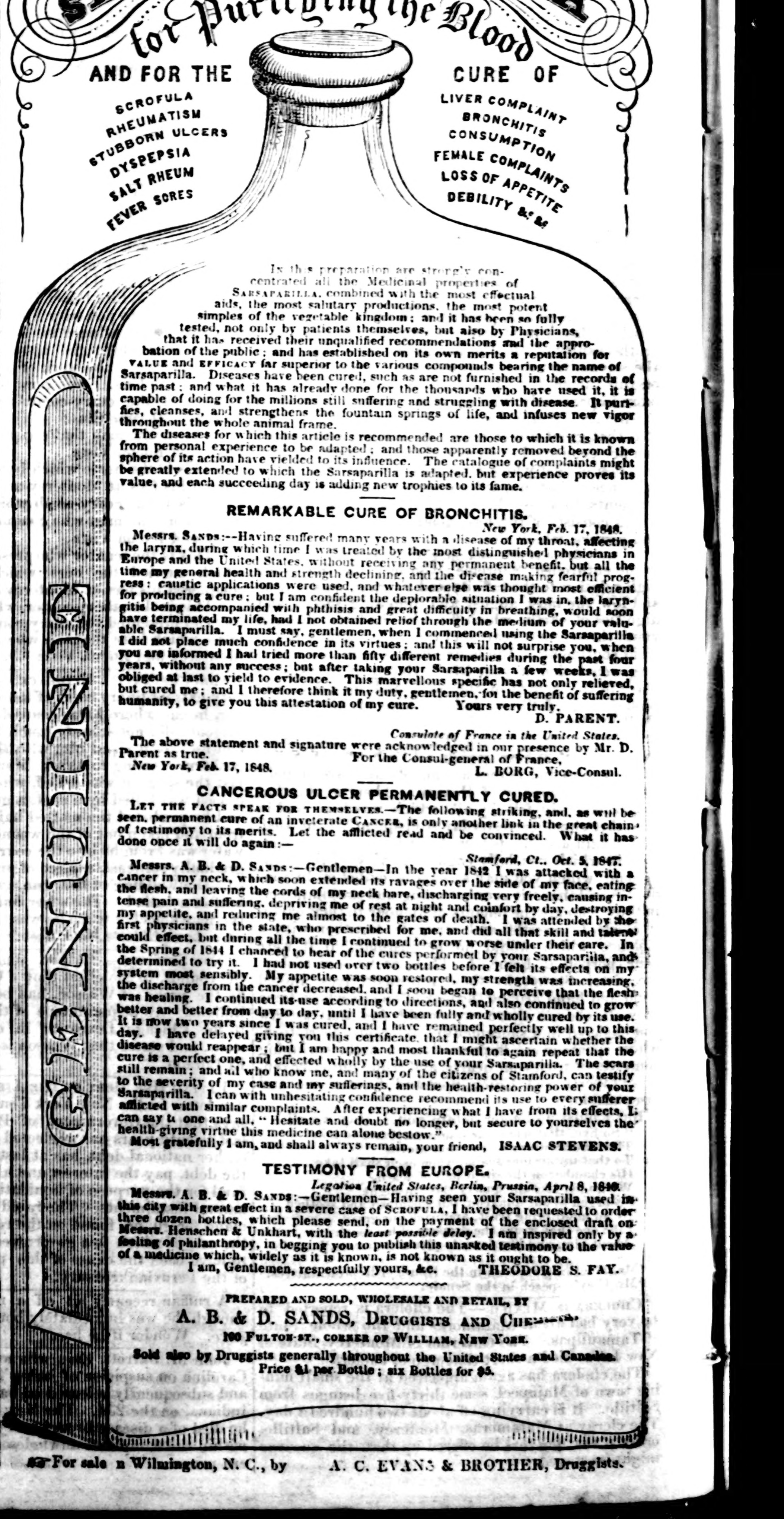
Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my Physicians prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO., and Druggists generally throughout the State.

January 25, 1850 20-3m



In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

MESSRS. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,

New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1848.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.